PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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Milk

No. 53,901.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2 P. M.				
22nd Sept.	ORIENTAL	5384	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5384	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5384	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dcr.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9631
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6808
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5384	VICTORIA	6922
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENT	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 15th *September* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
YARRA	4,948	Sellier	4th Oct. 1906.
DUMBRA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	6,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	X	27th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	X	13th Oct. 1906.
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	22nd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
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Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

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All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 24th Sept.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur 27th Sept.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LAMA	2,170	Frid. 21st Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,021 tons, on or about 28th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3503	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NERBUDDA	3025	24th "	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
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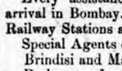
19th September, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bliffer	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	Lde Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	20th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.
First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistorigo	5,095	22nd Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	....	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	E. Kori	2nd Oct.	8th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4620	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3112	A. Keith	12th Nov.	24th Nov
RIOKUN MARU	5806	G. S. Lepraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb.

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

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TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
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SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
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Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.
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TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly **Rs. 10,00,00,000.**

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY **Rs. 50,00,000.**

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
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NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.
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Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
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Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition,
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POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Re. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Delri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW Z., Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

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LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... „ 2 8	Riding Scarves with stiffeners	„ 1 12
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Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... „ 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... „ 7 4

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HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE "INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,

DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows:—
Rs. 25 on Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than two months.

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BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.

BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.

All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 on the last year's working.

SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.

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WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1906.
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TO MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co. Ltd., BOMBAY.

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Will you kindly re-fill the apparatus sent herewith and oblige.
Yours faithfully,
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.
(Sd.) K. D. WADIA, *Managing Proprietor.*

In 2½ Years over **150,000** Sold, & **1,500** Actual Fires Extinguished.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Head Office: LAHORE.
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AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.
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DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.
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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

GRAND RE-OPENING.

After Being Entirely Reconstructed,
MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 9-30.
Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY,	Sept.	24—Lady Madcap.
TUESDAY,	„	25—The Earl and the Girl.
WEDNESDAY	„	26—A Runaway Girl.
THURSDAY,	„	27—Sergeant Brue.
FRIDAY,	„	28—The Cingalee.
SATURDAY,	„	29—Aladdin.
MONDAY,	Oct.	1—The Gaisha.
TUESDAY	„	2—The Spring Chicken.
WEDNESDAY	„	3—San Toy.
THURSDAY,	„	4—Florodora.
FRIDAY,	„	5—A Chinese Honey-Moon.
SATURDAY,	„	6—The Toreador.
MONDAY,	„	8—My Lady Molly.
TUESDAY,	„	9—The Little Michus.
WEDNESDAY,	„	10—The Girl from Kay's.

Price of Admission :—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front, Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1.

Box Plan Open At
MESSRS. SEYMOUR HOVE & CO.

THE LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

A CAFÉ CHANTANT
WILL BE HELD
ON THE 24TH SEPTEMBER in the grounds of 'TATTERSALLS CLUB,' POONA.
under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND.

Some of the leading amateurs of the Presidency have kindly offered their services. A brilliant and varied programme has been arranged. No efforts have been spared to make the Entertainment one of the best and most enjoyable in Poona.

Full particulars will appear later on.

E. C. RAMSHAW,
E. J. CHARD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "MASSILIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 19th September, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

HOURS OF BUSINESS AT GOODS OFFICES IN BOMBAY.

ON and after the 1st October, 1906 the hours for receipt of goods at the Goods Depots of this Railway in Bombay will, on week days, be from 8-30 to 16-30 O'clock instead of 8-30 to 17-30 O'clock as at present. On Saturdays the hours will remain unaltered viz. 8-30 to 15-30 O'clock. There will be no change in the hours for delivery of goods.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 15th *September*, 1906.

A Woman Selects a Husband by herself, but she takes three other women with her to pick out a Hat.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS—BUT INTERESTING.

INO—A fragrant Household Ammonia is refreshing, balsamic and perfect tonic restorative, distilled from Sweet scented flowers or Violet &c. with Ammonia. Is used for the Hair, the Skin and for the Complexion. It is an useful application in cases of Prickly Heat, Stings of Insects; and when added to the water in which clothes are washed, increases their whiteness without injuring the fabric. Re 1.

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MADON, SONS & CO.,
No. 16 and 18 Abdool Rhemen Street, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS Bros.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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These volumes, which were previously only obtainable in complete sets, are now offered at Rs. 2-10 each in neat cloth bindings.

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BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 72 APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at First Floor, "Esmaili Building," Marine Street, Fort, just opposite the Opium Warehouse, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood latest design household furniture, such as telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware by Reed and Barton and others, mirror, back sideboards and dumbwaiters, Chippendale pattern drawing-room suites, lined flower pinds, drawing-room corner cabinets, mirror door double almyras and wardrobes, book-cases and library presses, one nearly new ebonized grand upright Cottage piano by "Bemis," real Dresden and old China table ornaments, one gold hunting watch by James McCabe, revolving books-stand, clocks, floor lamps, writing table, marble top tables and teapoys, open carved screen, large Austrian fire proof safe with stand, one sweet-toned Hindoostani air large size organ, single and double bedsteads, meat-safes, rich large size carpets with border, etc., etc., the property of a deceased gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

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Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath, and nursery soap.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

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To be Increased to FIFTY Lacs.
Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs, 100 each,
Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment.

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(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

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SOLICITORS.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purpose are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or at the office of Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal, No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

ALEX. J. AGABEG,
Manager.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

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With 16 Years' Practical Experience
Holds **Exceptional Testimonials** from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

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OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARDY.—September, 14, at Barian, Murree, Hills, the wife of Major W. K. Hardy, Royal Garrison Artillery, of a son.

DEATH.

MARTIN.—Instant, 13, Colonel E. W. F. Martin, Commanding 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, Frontier Force.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m.; Sun sets, 5h. 59m.; High water, 0-9m., 0-23a. Low water, 5-58m., 6-24a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m., B.T.

New East India Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m, B.T.

ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE IN BOMBAY.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell yesterday assumed charge of the office of Acting Chief Justice of Bombay during the absence of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and presided in the first division Court on the Appellate Side with the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

DERAILMENT OF TWO RAILWAY WAGGONS.—On Tuesday night two G. I. P. Railway waggons were being removed from the goods-yard at the Victoria Terminus, to be taken into the passengers yard for shunting to the Khandwa passenger train, when accidentally they were derailed and thrown over. This happened a short distance away from the Terminus, and it blocked the adjoining lines, which however were cleared shortly afterwards.

HARI IN A HURRY.—Yesterday one Hari Gopal, a labourer, aged fifty, was accidentally injured by a large stone which was being dislodged from the side of a quarry at Parel Tank Road, All the labourers working at the spot were told to remain at considerable distance away from the place where the big stone was to be removed. Hari, in a hurry forgot his passopari pouch at the place where the stone was to be lodged. He ran to fetch it, but the stone fell, and smashed his left hand and caused him other injuries. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where his injuries were attended to and where he is still detained for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umlazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow on the 21st instant. A supplimental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd instant. Mails for Lamu Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. Bundesrath will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m, to-morrow the 21st instant. Special superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. Wardha will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd instant. Supplimental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on 23rd. Sunday, the 23rd instant.

COLOMBO HARBOUR AND DOCK.

Progress of the Work.

DISPOSAL OF DREDGER "TRITON."

THE progress with the Colombo Harbour Works recently has been very considerable. The monsoon delayed the finishing touches which are required to be put on the island breakwater before it is complete, but in spite of the monsoon the work in connection with the graving dock continues. The dock itself is finished, of course. All that remains to be done says the *Times of Ceylon* is to scoop out an approach channel for ships to enter it. This channel has been made already to a depth of 33 feet outside the dock, but between the harbour and the dock there is still a bank below the berm and the dam that was made at the entrance of the dock. One dredger is now hard at work clearing this out, and it seems not improbable that the channel will be completed well before the end of the year, and the dock be ready for use. Of course, it is impossible to say with certainty what may happen. Difficulties may reveal themselves, such as Mr. Bostock had to overcome when he had to scoop out to a depth of 78 feet instead of 59 feet for the graving dock, There may be rocks to be blasted, for instance. But, unless any difficulty, not at present anticipated, occurs we may hope to see a big ship docked for the first time in Colombo, say about January next. Long before that is done, the "Sir John Coode" will be the only dredger left in the harbour. During Sir William Matthew's recent visit here, he reported to the Government that the work of dredging the whole harbour of Colombo to a uniform depth of 30 feet would soon be completed, and that then the harbour would only need one dredger to keep pace with any increases in the depth of the Suez Canal, which, of course, sets the pace in the matter of depth. This uniform depth has now been attained, and the dredging of the harbour to 30 feet is now completed. Accordingly, the Government, accepting Sir William Matthew's advice, have just sold the dredger "Triton" to the Madras Port Trust for £5,250 (R78,750) and it is now lying idle, ready to go over to its new port. The "Triton" is a Hopper dredger, which was built by Simons & Co., of Renfrew, Scotland, for £20,000 and delivered in September 1892. The "Triton" was advertised in the English papers and bought by Madras this month. The price realized is very good considering that the "Triton" has worked hard in Colombo for 14 years.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION ON "LIMITATION."

AT the High Court, yesterday, their lordships Justice Aston and Justice Heaton decided a case, which has a special bearing on the vexed question of "Limitation" period prescribed under the Act. Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar, appeared for the appellant, N. Ganpatbhat Agral, the respondents. Timayya bin Subaya and Kaverama being represented by High Court Vakeels, Nilakanta Atmaram, and S. S. Holker. The appellant attached a debt of Rs. 202, due to the 1st respondent, from one, D. Dongre, who was prohibited by an order of Court from paying the amount to Timayya. This attachment was raised upon a third party, Narasinha, giving surety before the decree for payment of the amount. This surety bond has not yet been discharged. Appellant obtained a decree against the 1st respondent for Rs. 88-4, with interest at 6 per cent, and cost Rs. 42-14-4. The total amount now due stands at Rs. 327-9-8, out of which the appellant seeks to execute Rs. 202 against the second respondent, Kaverama, heiress and widow of the deceased, Narasimha, and the remainder against the 1st respondent. And the question is whether Dharkast applications i. e. applications for the execution of the decree against either is barred by limitation. In all, six such Dharkast applications were filed at different dates, commencing from the year 1894 to 1900. All these Dharkast were against the judgment debtor only. The lower Court has held that the third Dharkast application was barred by limitation, and therefore *a fortiori*, the subsequent applications are also barred. The District Judge, in appeal, held that the admission of two Dharkast applications, both subsequent to the one which is held barred, kept the decree alive and precluded the Courts from going into the question whether the third application was time barred or not. Even if the question could now be raised as to whether the third application was within time or not, it seemed to the judge that the order of attachment in the second Dharkast was "a step in aid of execution" within the meaning of article 179 and the third Dharkast itself, an application in accordance with law.—Adhar Chandra *vs.* Lal Mohan (I. L. R. 24 Calcutta 780) and Rau *vs.* Varanda (16 Madras 143)—even though it was not successful. This decree was held to be alive in 1900 and the present application, as against the judgment-debtor, is within time. As regards the surety, the case is different. Messrs N. Atmaram and Holker contended that no application against the surety was filed till 20th June 1902, and then no notice was served upon him, as the decree holder did not pay the process fees. He is only liable, if it is held that he falls within the purview of explanation 1, to Article 179, i. e. that the decree was passed jointly against him and the judgment-debtor. Section 253, Civil Procedure Code does not warran the conclusion that that a step against the one is tantamount, even for the purposes of the Limitation Act, to a step against the other. In fact, the proviso to that section expressly safeguards the surety and militates against such an inference. In this case, up till 1902; the surety had no notice that his liability still existed, and if the Limitation Act provides for the notice to the judgment-debtor every three years, at least of his continued liability till the complete discharge of his debt, and does not leave him to presume such continuance, because of the non-satisfaction of the decree, the surety may be presumed to be entitled to at least the same notice, and not to be expected to have his liability sprung upon him, after the lapse of any number of years. Agreeing to this view on the question of limitation, their lordships gave judgment that the execution of the decree, as against the surety is barred by limitation.

PARISIAN NOTES.

PARIS DAY BY DAY.

Sunday Closing.

KING OF THE BOULEVARDS.

PARIS, AUGUST 31.

NEXT Sunday will be the great, the crucial day. Little pink posters, called "papillons" warn us that on Sept. 2 next the law for Sunday closing must take effect. The strange thing is that no one is disturbed by the prospect. Bakers, butchers, grocers, restaurant-keepers, cafe managers, launderers, chandlers, and candlestick-makers threaten to shut up shop next Sunday, yet nobody minds. It is a very extraordinary situation. If all the threats made be carried out, Heaven knows what Paris will be like next Sunday. On the Sabbath, nine Parisians out of ten give their maids-of-all-work a holiday and go and dine at the restaurant. All places where one feeds, from those where a bouillon costs two-pence-halfpenny to those where no peach is to be had under four shillings, are crammed on the Sabbath, and no one who can help it, and who wants to dine decently, dines elsewhere but at a restaurant on Sunday. If on the Sabbath all these places are closed, the Republic only knows what will happen. The prospect of an aperitif-less Paris on Sunday is bad enough. If Paris, having gone without its appetiser, must also forsake its evening meal, the heavens will fall,

Yet that is what apparently impends. Butchers, bakers, and candlestick-makers all hold for the weekly rest in rotation. All their employers insist upon complete Sunday closing. The latter obviously have the foremost say in the matter. Therefore, butchers, bakers, and candlestick-makers, besides bar-keepers and restaurant owners, will, if they keep to their word, shut up shop next Sunday. All the same, nobody does, as a matter of fact, believe that cafes and restaurants will be closed on the Sabbath. No one takes the employers seriously, and that is the most curious part. But if cafekeepers and restaurant owners do take themselves and their warnings seriously next Sunday, woe betide them. The first of May scare was a force here. Church and State is a bogey. But if Paris is prevented from taking its aperitif on Sunday and from eating its Sunday dinner out, there will be a revolution.

The "King of the Boulevards" might, one supposes, be a witty boulevardier who charms the Tout Paris nightly with his "mots" at the Napolitain. In the flesh he is a Hercules who charms the ladies of the boulevards into submission by sheer muscle. In short he is the king of souteneurs. Run in on a general hash of doubtful characters, he has come before the courts. Over a dozen ladies gave evidence in his favour. They implored the judges to let him off. They supplicated and wept, vowing that he was an incarnation of all the virtues, that he made an honest living, that he was a journalist, a bank clerk, a man of means, and what not, so anyhow it was monstrous to say that he depended upon them for a living. The devotion of women is inscrutable. The Court appreciated their self-sacrifice, but with all the more reason sentenced the king of souteurs to, six months' imprisonment, and to be forbidden Paris in general and the boulevards in particular for five years. The ladies wept when sentence was passed. But this was only one more problem of the eternal feminine.

Mdlle. Georgette was sitting outside a cafe at Joinville, on the Marne, with a cabby. Cabbies are not expected to behave like peers of the realm, but this one went one too much. Just as Mdlle. Georgette was about to sit down on her chair he removed the latter, and she sat suddenly down on the pavement. She was naturally vexed, but her vexation, like his pleasantry, went beyond customary bounds. She ran home to look for a revolver, and spent three hours finding it. Apparently it was concealed in her wardrobe. But throughout the search her vindictive temper never failed her. Having at last found the revolver, she came back to the cafe and discharged three chambers upon the cabman who had caused her to sit down on the pavement. Of course she missed the cabby and hit somebody else. The Police-court has sentenced her to twelve months' imprisonment.

M. Greger, the Russian diplomatist who has had such a disagreeable adventure in connection with the disappearance of the famous diamond ring at the Chateau of Kerstaers, in Brittany, where he was staying with the Comte and Comtesse Rodellec de Porzic, is now at his residence in the Rue Pierre Charron, in this city. He has drawn up a statement on this very delicate matter for the Russian Embassy, and in the course of an interesting conversation which he had to-day with a visitor he said that if no true bill was found against him he could not be content with such a solution after all that had passed. M. Greger gave his word of honour that he was innocent, explaining that if he had been in such financial straits as had been represented he would have committed suicide rather than be guilty of such disgraceful conduct. He replied point by point to the arguments that had been brought against him. After the disappearance of the ring everything had gone on as usual until the Countess had suddenly said to him, when he was alone with her in the drawing-room. "Then you do not intend to tell anything. I know that it is you who have stolen it." M. Greger had scarcely expressed his surprise at this speech when the Count entered, addressed him in heated language, and threatened him with the police.

A moment later an official appeared, and M. Greger's luggage was examined. As he had nothing of any special value in his travelling bag, he had not kept it locked, and, as a matter of fact, the little bottle containing tooth-powder in which the ring was found was not in it, but was ranged with other toilette articles on the dressing-table, so that any one might have slipped the jewel into it. Remembering that his wife's maid was represented as having told the other servants that she had had no wages for three months, he said to her: "Marie, what have you done?" But this did not refer to the discovery of the ring among the tooth powder, but simply to the damaging gossip of which he had heard. Everything, M. Greger went on to exclaim, had been turned against him. He had debts it was true, but they were not considerable. He had lately been asked for £600 for his wife's portrait, had paid £400 after some discussion with the artist, and on another occasion, when a huissier had been after him at the Russian Embassy, he had given the necessary orders, and that affair had been settled. Why was this charge brought against him? Well, he must be very reserved in his explanation. He did not think, however, that any servant could have laid the ring among the tooth-powder. Such are the arguments with which M. Greger replies to the accusation which has been brought against him. He adds that he will be guided in the course that he will follow by the instructions which he will receive from his superiors.

A party of gipsies is having a queer time along the eastern frontier. It is being sent from pillar to post, as no sooner does it turn up at one place than it is evicted, to try its fortunes elsewhere, with a like result. After having been expelled from several French towns, it was conducted by gendarmes to the border, but the Germans did not relish the society of the gipsies any more than their neighbours had done, so they found their way once more across the frontier. The French officials, however, were on the watch, and when the luckless wanderers appeared at another spot on their territory, they were packed off again, only to be promptly driven back. At the present moment quite a little army of French and German troops is keeping an eye on the gipsies. They are on French soil, but a company of Chasseurs is posted around them. One of their chiefs has applied to the Servian Minister here, as they hail from his country, asking him to get them all removed to the Italian frontier, and the sequel to all this is being awaited with considerable interest. Some of these gipsies have been nine years in France, but their last contingent only arrived about a twelve-month ago.

M. Etienne Seroux, the sculptor, who died suddenly at his residence in the Boulevard Montparnasse, was known, among other things, for his decoration of the Salle des Fetes at the Exhibition of 1900, but his work was well represented at the Luxembourg and in various provincial museums. It included the statue of Jeanne d'Arc at Compiegne, and busts of the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, Renan, and other distinguished men.

PROFESSOR James H. Brasted, Egyptologist, of the University of Chicago, has announced, in an article in the *Biblical World*, says the *Tribune's* correspondent, that the oldest fixed date in history is 4241 B. C. The professor says, the Calendar, was established in that year, and that the year began on what would now be July 19. He bases his assertion upon recent investigations in Egypt.

THE Swiss police are endeavouring to trace the murderer of Ernest Stettler, the son of a wealthy farmer, whose body, bound, gagged, and mutilated, was discovered inside two sacks on the edge of a pond near the village of Olten. Stettler's eldest brother was murdered in exactly the same manner and near the same spot two years ago, while another brother was murdered in Guatemala a year before. The murderers were never discovered.

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AN AGRICULTURAL HAND-BOOK.*

THIS book, which is now being circulated to Government officers, is stated in the preface to be intended for the use of High Schools, and for translation into the vernaculars of the Presidency, when it will be used as a text book in the Training Colleges. It is admittedly based on Mr. Mollison's "Text Book on Indian Agriculture." A comparison of the two books shows, however, that Mr. Mehta, who is well-known as an agriculturist in this Presidency, has done a great deal more than abridge. He has selected his materials with very great judgment, and has added a considerable amount which is of special value for the purposes he had in view. Altogether, the work appears to us to be a very useful production, and well adapted to the needs of those for whom it is intended. It is so far superficial that it will not supplant Mr. Mollison's larger work as an authority, but for the practical purposes of the beginner it may be a good deal more serviceable than the latter, and the matter is on the whole just such as is calculated to excite that interest in agricultural subjects which will encourage a deeper study on the part of the theorist and at the same time indicate the direction in which the husbandman should be advised. For the most part the results of such discoveries as the Government Experimental Farms have had time to attain, are incorporated in the teaching. The publishers have done their best in bringing out the book cheaply, in a neat, strong binding, with large print and thick paper, and in what has been called a handy "missile" shape.

The scheme of the work is to pass from the physics of soil and sub-soil composition, in general and with special reference to the Presidency, to a chapter on the biology of plant life; thence a deduced lesson on fallows, and the rotation and mixture of crops is given, with a chapter on the improvement of soil, seed, and race, both directly, and by various kinds of manuring and irrigation. A section is devoted to a description of implements in use in various districts, and a chapter explaining the Government Survey system of classification of soils is borrowed from Mollison. The second Part deals with all the ordinary crops of the Presidency, some 50 or 60, one by one,—cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane, vegetables, fibres, tobacco, and fruits,—from "Jowari" (of which we are told there are over 150 varieties, ranging from 3 to 15 feet in height) and rice, to date-palms; and from mangoes and betel-nut brown hemp. Generally the soil, method of cultivation, average yield, common diseases; cost of cultivation with other details, are given. Part III deals with live stock, and contains lessons on breeding, feeding, management of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, and dairying, descriptions of breeds of cattle, and a chapter on cattle diseases.

A good feature of the book is the warning given against the hasty use of certain foreign methods which are not always appropriate to this country, *e. g.*, of underground drainage § (p. 74), of liming (p. 16), which enriches the father, but empoverishes the son, against windmills † (p. 121), against the indiscriminate use of the English plough (pp. 24, 68, 124), and of bone manures (p. 104). The defence of "rabin," from an agricultural point of view (p. 115) accords with the results, so far, of actual experiments in "rab" as compared with other rice manures. As an instance, however, on the other side, on p. 198 attention is drawn to the beneficial supersession, round Poona, of wooden by iron sugar crushers. The rationale of several familiar institutions of indigenous agriculture, the "bandhara" and the "tal" (p. 70), the mixture of crops (p. 56), green manuring (p. 96 *sq.*), and the growing of safflower round "Jowari" (p. 139), is given in very lucid and interesting fashion.

In Chapter XII the agriculturist is given a needful lesson on the care and selection of his seed grain, which must be "true to type," chemically cleansed with "morthutha," or sulphate of copper against blight, and sealed up from weevils. As regards selection, attention is drawn to the necessity of preserving and sowing the seed of the best plants only. "This method is well-known among the cultivators; yet how few of them follow it. In the days when ginning factories did not exist, the cultivator kept the best cotton pods for his own use. He made his own clothes from the superior cotton, and used the seed for sowing. Now, however, he has grown so careless that he sells the whole of his produce to the ginning factory, and purchases what seed he can from the Bania. The result is that our cotton has greatly deteriorated, to the detriment of prices, and in spite of the signal example of Europe and America.

The advantages of cross-fertilization are aptly illustrated from the Hindu prohibition of marriage within the "gotra", (p. 79). On p. 80 there is a useful warning against expecting immediate good results from imported varieties, which nearly always do badly the first year.

Coming to manures, on p. 87 the folly of letting stable urine run to waste is exhibited. The example of Japan and China, quoted in another place, may help to remove the prejudice of some districts to the use of human fertilizer. On p. 92 the septic tank system of at once deodorising and profitably applying sewage to the soil is clearly described.

In the descriptions of crops there is, on p. 161, a useful collective note on the small millets. On p. 190 the overwatering of sugarcane is drawn attention to. Five pages are devoted to the potato, which was an importation from Europe. In the chapter on cattle feeding there is a salutary warning against the prevalent Indian habit of fattening horses with ghee and molasses, and further on the evils of the Deccan practice of late castration of bullocks are adverted to. There are interesting notes, on p. 323, on the use of goats in a flock of sheep, and the damage done by sheep to pastures.

Of faults that strike us the chief are in the printing. The errata list is far from complete, and itself needs amending. Many single letters, commas, and definite and indefinite articles, are missing; on p. 122 "Tangyr" should be "Tangye"; on page 318 "muleing" should be "muleing". In the index the mysterious-seeming letters K.G.M. need explaining. On p. 322, should not "Deccan Bharvads" be "Dhangars"? On p. 330 "cowherds" should be "herds of cows". In Chapter 9 of Part III, the first two pieces of small print seem to be partly tautological. Real errors or omissions we can hardly detect. On p. 242 the overcrowding of mango trees is alluded to. Is there not a tendency also to overcrowd cotton and many other crops in India? The space devoted to cotton is, perhaps, hardly adequate to the present importance of the subject, while under "castor-oil" a word might perhaps have been given to the manufacture of the oil on a large scale for lubrication, as at Ahmedabad. In Chapter 9 of Part III, the denial of the practical use of he-buffaloes needs qualification by the fact that he-buffaloes draw the stone carts of the Wadars in the Deccan and Carnatic.

No doubt the book will be improved from time to time. It deserves our best congratulations.

* The Elements of the Agriculture of the Bombay Presidency, by P. R. Mehta, M. R. A. C., Price Rs. 4, Department of Public Instruction, Government Central Book Depot, 1905.

§ There is a contrary lesson, however, on p. 21.

† Oil engines, however, are commended.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 19.

Lieutenant Rigg of the 92nd Punjabis, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant F. Dickins and Leufestey R. G. A., have been selected for appointments to the Ordnance Department.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Major Butler of the 47th Battery, R. F. A. and Major Cunliffe Owen of the 12th Battery, R. F. A.

Lieutenant Rainsford Hannay of the 19th Punjabis, and Lieuteuant Browne, attached to the 53rd Sikhs, are appointed permanently to the 53rd Sikhs, as Double Company Officers.

Lieutenant Jothan of the 102nd Grenadiers, is appointed to the 51st Sikhs.

Captain Tulloch, No. 6 Co., R. G. A., has been selected for appointment as Adjutant of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Mr. G. F. Arnold, officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, who reverts to Burma, when Mr. Sheepshanks returns from home leave and will succeed Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot, Revenue Secretary to the Burma Government, when latter goes home in January.

On the completing of the tenure of his appointment in command of the Northern Command Lieutenant-General Sir Bindon Blood, K. C. B., R E., is permitted to reside out of India.

BY THE WAY.

THE WEAK PARTS OF THE EARTH.

The disastrous earthquake in Chili has once again demonstrated the accuracy with which seismologists have defined the "earthquake zone" of the earth. Professor Darwin's map of the world includes as unstable all Central America and the western seaboard from San Francisco to Valparaiso. Within this area, since last January, have occurred the terrible upheavals at Colombia, California, and Chili; while in the Old World the eruption of Vesuvius and many minor seismic disturbances have all been confined to the main earthquake belt which includes the countries of the Mediterranean, Southern Asia, and India. The connexion between volcanic and seismic movements is also again emphasised, the Chilian earthquake being followed by volcanic eruptions in the Andes, as was that in Colombia last January by renewed activity of Mont Pelee and La Soufriere in the West Indies.

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARTHQUAKES.

It was recently suggested that earthquakes were possibly the result of the earth's axis tilting when in summer the snow deposits melted at the North Pole. Some figures given by Professor Milne last March at the Royal Society, however, hardly support this theory. From 1898 to 1904, on the west coast of America, 51 winter and 35 summer earthquakes occurred, while in the troubled zone on the east coast of Asia the numbers were 49 and 43 respectively. In the vicinity of the Pacific, therefore, 100 earthquakes happened in winter and 78 in summer. In the same period the weak inland areas in Central Asia and India were visited by earthquakes 25 times in winter and 27 times in summer. This year so far the disturbances have been pretty evenly distributed over the seasons.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

Juan Fernandez, which is reported to have been wiped out of existence as a result of the Valparaiso earthquake, is, as everybody knows, the original of Robinson Crusoe's island. The situation is about 400 miles to the west of Valparaiso, off the Chilian coast. Within recent years it has been inhabited by a few adventurous sea-lion hunters to whom loneliness has no particular terrors. The island is named after the Spaniard who discovered it in 1563, and was at one time somewhat frequented by pirates and buccaneers. The unfortunate Alexander Selkirk himself seems to have had piratical tastes, for he joined Captain Dampier's privateering expedition to the South Seas in 1703. It was in the following year, when acting as sailingmaster on another vessel, that Captain Stradling, the commander, put him ashore for committing a breach of discipline, and callously abandoned him to his fate. Five years later he was rescued by a Captain Rogers and brought back to England.

LONDON MULBERRIES.

Finsbury-circus is now famous for mulberries, and has this year lived up to a rising reputation. But "the wisest of trees," as Pliny termed it, flourishes anywhere in London, even in murky Smithfield; and a thriving little sapling has recently been planted hard by the much-discussed site of Paul's Cross. It is commonly said that London mulberry-trees derive their descent from the attempt of James I. to found a silk-growing industry. With the characteristic folly of a pedant, our British Solomon introduced the black mulberry, which silkworms dislike, instead of the white variety, on which they feed. But the black mulberry had been planted at Lambeth by Cardinal Pole in 1555, and still earlier there were some specimens at Syon, one of which is still in existence.

HOW TO KEEP FIT THOUGH FADDY.

A rather amusing addition to the all-important question of how to keep fit though faddy is contained in the following paragraph, which we take from the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*: "I attribute my good health entirely to my mode of living. I get up at 6 a.m. and take a cold bath," said the first sound individual. "Heavens!" replied the second sound individual, "a cold bath! It makes me shudder to think of it." First S. I.: "Yes, sir; a bath as cold as the water will run; then a light breakfast of milk and toast; then a five-mile walk in light clothing. No overcoat; not even in winter. For luncheon a small cutlet; then more walking. In the evening a square meal, and to bed at 10 p.m. I neither smoke nor drink." Second S. I.: "Very well. I do exactly the opposite. I sleep as long as I can every morning. Then I dress in a warm room, eat a large breakfast, and go to business, for I never take walks or any other exercise. I take a good luncheon and on the way home from business I eat a dinner of six courses. I smoke ten cigars a day, and drink all I can get." First S. I.: "Now, can you tell me why we are both sound and strong?" Second S. I. (lighting another cigar): "I suppose it is because we do as we like, and do not mind what others say or do."

WHERE JOHN HARVARD WAS BAPTISED.

Southwark Cathedral, for which the Harvard students are furnishing a chapel in memory of their founder, was known until recently as St. Saviour's Collegiate Church, and claims descent from the Saxon convent of St. Mary Overie. The fine tower, still a conspicuous landmark, seems the sole surviving feature in the earliest engravings of Old London that can readily be recognised. Although standing close to London Bridge, and teeming with historic associations, this beautifully restored relic of mediæval architecture appears lamentably little known, except to patriotic American pilgrims. As yet there is no endowed choir, but the daily Cathedral services are admirably rendered by aid of a zealous band of lady choristers, who "could out-sing the Sirens."

"AU REVOIR."

They sat and gazed mournfully at the massive marble clock that ticked calmly on their small mantelpiece. It looked very solid, solemn, and dignified, and its round, elaborately guilded countenance was severely impassive, in serene unconsciousness of impending doom. "Oh, it is a pity!" she exclaimed suddenly. "I don't want to loose it a bit! Dear old thing!" The young man sighed. "Nor do I, darling, as a matter of fact, but ——." It was an eloquent, aposiopesis. The girl got up with determination. "Ah, well," she said resignedly. "If it must be it must, I suppose." When she had put on her hat, they lifted the clock from its place, together, with the bronze group that crowned it, and wrapped them seperately in brown paper. "By Jingo! It is a lump!" remarked the young man as he bore it downstairs. As they left the house the clock, its voice muffled by its wrappings, struck a pathetic half-hour. "Oh!" exclaimed the emotional girl, "It is saying good-bye!" The young man smiled. "I think," he said as he shifted the weight of his burden to his right arm, "that they ought to give me quite three pounds on the things." Arriving at length outside a certain shop-door, he paused, took the bronze from the girl, and entered swiftly. Ten minutes later he emerged, and as he joined her twenty yards down the street, he held up two fingers with a cheerful smile.

A FISHING POINT

The recent decision of the Scottish judges, which finally closes the Moray Firth to trawlers may prove to be hardly worth the trouble and the risk of retaliation from Norway. It is still vigorously disputed whether the use of the trawl is really injurious to the line fishing. The trawls certainly bring up huge quantities of immature fish, which, the fishery experts say, "would have grown to an adult age," but it is contended, and it sounds exceedingly likely, that most young fishes are more properly regarded as food for other fish than as a rising generation. The mortality is so enormous already that the trawl makes very little difference, and the quantity of immature fish it brings up simply illustrates the abundance of them and the immense fecundity which is what really enables most races of fish to survive. One interesting result of the closing of the Moray Firth will probably be that it will be used as a nursery for the experiments of the Marine Biological Association, who are anxions to establish a fishery for anchovies in those waters. The Moray Firth shares with Southport and Megavissey the distinction of being frequented by these delicate little fishes.

TAKING THE HINT.

[Tobacco is a poison.—*The Lancet*.]

Dear Bogey, whose dread incubations
Have robbed my young life of its joy,
And whose warnings by steady gradations
Have lessened my avoirdupois,
Be assured, of the evils you mention
As being by carelessness wrought,
Shall receive my devoted attention,
And thought,

I will watch for the strawberry dangle,
And ponder on perils in tea,
And the sponge in the bath shall be stranger
Than drafts on a Banker to me;
I will think of the risk of contagion,
St. Paul's has concealed in its dome,
And consent when my wife whispers "Stay, John,
At home."

And this last! There is need for reflection,
And promptly I answer your call,
For I know that a brief introspection
Is bound to be good for us all;
And since you are banning tobacco,
In phrases so striking and pat,
I will smoke a pipe, ancient and black,
over that!

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE HUMAN HAIR MARKET.

THE new season's hairdressing styles demand a profusion of tresses, and fashionable women who are obliged to depend upon the good offices of the hairdresser for the shining coils and fluffy curls that are to crown their heads this autumn will hear with dismay that the "coupeur," otherwise the cutter, who with scales and shears travels from fair to fair in France, is confronted with a famine in hair. According to the latest advices received from Brittany, Limoges, and the Vosges, the price of human hair is higher than it has been for many seasons past, and the French peasant girls are becoming less and less inclined to barter their long locks for pelf. This year at Limoges Fair, one of the most famous markets in the hair trade, buyers found a sadly diminished supply of hair. Limoges hair, it should be explained, is always in great request, for no other takes the Martel wave so well. Fair and silky tresses abound in Brittany and Normandy, but both the Breton and the Normandaise have clung to the locks that only a few years ago they were so eager to sell.

EVOLUTION OF THE PEASANT.

White hair, as well as blond, brown, and black, is sought by the "coupeurs," and, if fine and silky, brings three times the price of the brown. Hair, to be of any value to the hair merchant, must possess three qualities. In the first place, it must never have been crimped or curled with hot irons; in the second, it must not have been exposed to the air; and, in the third—the most curious condition, perhaps, of all—it must not have been much combed. The average French peasant woman of the more remote country districts meets all these conditions. Her hair, ever since she passed the age of childhood, has been covered either with the neat cotton handkerchief, bound smoothly and tightly all over her head, hiding completely the whole of her hair, or else it has been equally well hidden beneath some one of the pretty characteristic caps of France. It is, indeed, because the peasant girl of to-day is discarding the picturesque head-dress of her ancestors and adopting the millinery fashions of the town that she hesitates to part with her hair.

LEAGUE OF WHITE WOMEN.

Munich possesses one of the most extraordinary women's organizations in existence. It was instituted by Frau Liebrich, and is called the League of White Women. The founder, who is a wealthy woman, is convinced that girls who wear white dresses get married sooner than girls who dress in all sorts of colours. Accordingly, she has drawn together about twenty of her unmarried friends into an organization, the members of which undertake to wear pure white for all important ceremonial functions. In her address to the members Frau Liebrich is stated to have said: "I loved my husband before he loved me, and he returned my affection only when he saw me in a white dress. White is a symbol of pure love, and thus appeals to the better half of the male creation. The plainest girl dressed in white will conquer hearts more rapidly than a beauty who stoops to the meretricious attractions of a hundred hues."

MILLINERY NOTES.

"I wonder where we are going to stop in the affair of hat-crowns?" Daily—hourly, it really seems—they grow larger and larger," writes our lady correspondent at Trouville. "On the afternoon of the Grand Prix at Deauville some of the Lambalelle hats were wonderful to behold, but, in most cases, they were so well worn that one did not remark specially on their great size. In the old days, when Marie Antoinette and the Princesse de Lamballe were living, beautiful women, the whole outline of the dress was big and important-looking; besides that, women of high rank very rarely appeared in the streets in those days. It was always a carriage. In this year of grace it is the fashion for women to walk—sometimes, at any rate—and for that reason the enormous hats which are now so much worn look very remarkable. I do not think that the genuine Lamballe crown will ever become very popular in England. English women, generally speaking, dress their hair much more simply than the Parisiennes, and, of course, a large crowned hat demads an elaborately-dressed head.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 19.

The Bombay monsoon is rather weaker and the rainfall has decreased materially in the Peninsula, while the skies are nearly cleared in Gujarat.

The Bay current has, however, strengthened and the conditions are slightly more favourable for the formation of depression.

In Burma there has been light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen. Mergui had 1 inch, Moulmein, Akyab, Toungoo, Bhamo and Mandalay 1 1/2 inches each.

The cloud has decreased slightly and the skies are now only moderately overcast.

The temperature has fallen slightly and is generally normal.

In Bengal light rain has fallen locally in Eastern Bengal, Assam and Orissa, a few falls have occurred, the chief being at Shillong 2 inches, Barrisal 4 inches, Jessore and Dinajpur 1 1/2 inches each.

The cloud distribution has not changed appreciably and the skies are still clear or lightly overcast in Chota Nagpur and Bihar, but moderately overcast in the remainder of North-East India and Orissa.

The temperature remains normal or in excess in the United Provinces. Central India and the Central Provinces, and dry weather with clear skies has prevailed, except for a light fall at Neemuch.

The temperature has risen generally but is still in defect in the United Provinces and normal elsewhere.

In the North-West of India, there has also been dry weather with clear skies, except for some light rain to the South of Rajputana and Gujarat and the humidity has decreased. The temperature accordingly has risen and is normal in defect, the greatest deficiency being 5° at Ambala.

In the Peninsula the weather has been practically dry and only two light falls are reported.

The skies are still moderately to heavily overcast in the Southern half of the Peninsula and in the Northern half light to moderately overcast.

The temperature has fallen in the South of India and, excluding Malabar, is normal or in defect.

Local rain is probable in Burma and Bengal, and some rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam and the Madras Presidency.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.		
Previously registered	62	64	53	67	81	02	54	43
Wednesday 19th September 1906	0	00	0	01	2	00		
Total....	62	64	53	67	81	02	54	43
Total fall to 19th Sept. '05..	24	85	20	78	28	10	22	14
Total fall to 19th Sept. '04..	34	10	40	93	41	25	32	00

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.
18TH SEPT, 1906.

Last 24 hours. In. Ct.	Total to date. In. Ct.	Corresponding total 1904. In. Ct.	Corresponding total 1905. In. Ct.
0 00	47 56	38 20	39 04

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall at Bijapur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Coimbatore and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in some few places.

Rain.—Eleven stations report rain.

Weather.—Local scattered rain only is to be expected at present. An area of low pressure seems to exist on and off the Coromandel Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	2	1	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Cumbharkhadi and Dongri.....	1	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1906.

INDIAN FINANCE.

THE report for 1905-06 upon the operations of the Paper Currency Department which has just been issued discloses amongst other things the interesting fact that the active circulation of currency notes has increased to an appreciable extent—from Rs. 23,49,00,000 in 1902-03, to Rs. 26,34,00,000 in 1903-04, Rs. 23,11,00,000 in 1904-05, and Rs. 30,52,00,000 in 1905-06, which would shew that the demand for paper-money is growing year by year: the greatest increase is shewn to have taken place in 10-rupee notes, the percentage of which (20·6) is in excess even of that of 5-rupee notes (16·7). On the other hand, the decrease in gold transactions bears eloquent testimony to the extent to which the trade of the country is localising itself: the year 1905-06 opened with a stock of gold in the Currency Reserve and Treasuries in India of the value of nearly eleven millions (£10,949,639), and the closing balance represented about four millions (£4,045,129), exclusive of gold of the value of £7,045,000 held in the Currency Chest which has now been opened in England. The net receipts, however, of gold from the public at the Currency Offices and Treasuries shew a decrease from about £5,630,000 in last year to about £95,000 in the year under review, which is accounted for by a decline in imports, representing £2,965,000 in 1905-06 against £7,828,000 in the previous year. An analysis of the figures shews that while the decline was spread over the financial year, it was most marked in January to March of this year, which has been due primarily to the diversion of gold from India to England in consequence of the sale by the Secretary of State from the end of December, 1905, of transfers at par against Australian sovereigns, which amounted to the significant sum of £3,640,000. There has, however, been during the last three years a recurring increase in the demand at Currency Offices and Treasuries for sovereigns for local requirements, the demand for last year including a payment of £200,000 in March last to the Gwalior Durbar under the arrangements made for the repayment of the loan of Rs. 70,00,000 which was raised the previous January; while of the £7,000,000 in gold exported by the Government during the year under review, £6,000,000 went to the Paper Currency Chest in England to form the reserve for the purchase of silver and for other general purposes.

The balance of the Gold Reserve Fund—now called the "Gold Standard Reserve," a portion of which is held in silver—at the beginning of the year stood at £8,528,631. Another feature of the year's results is that the net profit on the new rupee coinage amounted to £3,677,879, which brought up the amount available during the year for remittance to England for the purchase of gold securities to £3,829,879, and therefore the aggregate balance of the Fund held in England at the end of the year was £52,165,032, which was invested in Consolidated Stock, National War Loan, Guaranteed (Irish Land) Stock, and Transvaal Stock, *plus* £1,500,000 held in Treasury Bills. And yet, with so strong a Gold Reserve amounting to over £12,000,000, it is difficult to understand why the Government continues to adhere to a policy of "stability" rather than of "fixity" in the exchange rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* between India and England. It seems to be a very shortsighted policy that intercepts or obstructs the transition from "stability" to "fixity," in which latter situation would lie the most material financial factor that would tend to the advancement and development of trade. If it produced no other effect, it would draw English capitalists into the Indian market to find investment for their money; for it cannot be imagined that, if the yields on their investments were assured to them at a fixed standard of exchange, English investors would be content with Consols yielding them about 2·75 per cent. instead of Indian Government Securities yielding something like one per. cent more. The result cannot be too highly estimated so far as the advancement of commerce and trade is concerned; while, as a corollary, "fixity" would pave the way to the reduction to three per cent. of three-and-a-half per cent. Government Paper, whereby the Indian Exchequer would save nearly 17 per cent. of its present interest liability. Add to this the effect that such a measure would produce on all other classes of stocks and shares in the Indian market, and it can easily be imagined that the practical result would be that money would percolate into the channels of agricultural and industrial development which continue to languish for the want of sufficient financial nourishment.

We have heard it stated—by a gentleman who holds an acknowledged status in the domain of practical finance—that however much the industrial, commercial, and agricultural advancement of India may be admitted to require the transition from a condition of "stability" to "fixity," the situation is governed by the very strong political consideration that, in the event of a European war in which England might be involved, the facilities offered by the dual standard of silver and gold between England and India would give England an almost impregnable financial status—one that no other Power could at such a time of stress and strain acquire. But this is a proposition that is not controlled by considerations of Practical Finance; and however strong the case may be against "fixity" from this point of view, we must confess to a preference for the principles inculcated by the Law of Supply and Demand as well as by the traditions of past progress, rather than those that arise out of Political Finance—indeed, we in India have got past taking war into the autonomy of our future; and therefore, as exponents of the cause of India, we feel that we err—if we err at all—in the right cause. If there were nothing else to support our view, there is the fact that in course of the Financial Legislation that took place in the early part of last year, the Financial Advisers of the Government of India were themselves undecided as to whether "fixity" should not substitute "stability;" we refer to the amendment of the Paper Currency Act in March 1905, when "fixity" was adopted and notified in the *Gazette of India*, and subsequently altered, the very next post having brought forth an "*Erratum*" issue of the *Gazette* notifying the return to "stability." Than this, we think, there can be no greater evidence of the uncertainties that govern the financial system in India and give colour to the assertion that the future of exchange will be controlled entirely by the personal views of the man-at-the-wheel of Indian Finance—in itself a danger which proves that until "fixity" is adopted, we in India shall always be on the horns of a dilemma, not knowing what a day may bring forth!

COTTON FIRES AND THEIR PREVENTION.

THE epidemic of cotton fires is a thing of the past and opportunity is given for considering the best means of prevention undisturbed by the frequent outbreaks which rendered a calm survey almost impossible. Many conjectures as to their cause were made and the public was not slow to suggest that "spontaneous combustion" was too patent a fraud to be accepted. That the Insurance offices declined to believe the theory is proved by the handsome reward they offered for the detection of the supposed incendiary. Now that peace reigns at Colaba there is time to consider how to prevent a repetition of this year's calamity. Attention has, naturally, been directed towards the insufficient water supply of the locality, and in May the Municipal Commissioner, stirred by the loss of life at the Chuckla-street fire, urged certain reforms not only in the water supply of the city, but also in the strength and equipment of the Fire Brigade. All these are necessary and the suggestion of laying a protected pipe line out to sea below low tide level has points to recommend it, but none of them entirely solve the problem of Colaba. Large numbers of bales are stacked on the greens and these would be rendered much safer by the suggested improvements to the water supply, but there is also the stock which is kept under cover, and up to the present it is the safe keeping of covered stock which has always presented the greatest difficulty and it has been here, usually, that the greatest loss has been suffered. The problem has recently been taken up by Professor Lewes of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich and in a lecture before the Royal Society of Arts he made several suggestions which might be taken into careful consideration by the Insurance Association. The scheme suggested by Professor Lewes was primarily intended to combat the dangers of bunker fires on ships, and colliers in particular. Generally speaking it is a chemical adaptation of the automatic fire sprinkler. Many though the advantages of the latter be, it has certain disadvantages in the case of cotton and jute, where water does far more harm than in the case of buildings which recover from their soaking to a great extent. Cotton and jute however are spoiled by the water thrown on them and this adds to the advantages of a chemical process for which the highest efficacy is claimed. The system is briefly this. When carbon dioxide is compressed under a pressure of thirty-six atmospheres at a temperature of 30° it is condensed to a liquid state and can be stored in steel vessels with screw valves. On opening the valve some of the liquid is ejected into the air, and being reduced to the ordinary pressure is almost instantaneously converted into a large volume of gas. Conversion from the liquid to the gaseous state means the absorption of a large amount of heat and so great is this that everything near the stream of new-born gas is cooled down and in addition to this is the property of the gas itself to extinguish existing flame. In practice a cylinder one foot long of three inches in diameter is fitted with an automatic blow of nozzle and placed at intervals amongst the rows of bales. The initial expense is heavy on account of the cost of cylinders, but once this has been overcome the expense is exceedingly small. Liquid carbon dioxide is now made at a comparatively cheap rate and, while the cylinders remain efficacious almost indefinitely if not brought into use, the saving in a speedy extinction and often prevention of the fire is enormous. Insurance companies are autocratic bodies and should find no difficulty in accepting cotton business only on terms embodying the employment of such a scheme and by a combination of the various offices operating here could thus be effected practically a stamping out of the scourge of Colaba.

PLAGUE AMONGST THE PARSEES.

APART from the array of statistics, the most interesting points in the annual "Statement of Plague Operations in the Parsee community for the past year" to June contained in the Report of Dr. Nariman who, for seven years, has conducted the Parsee Fever Hospital are: "Of the 127 plague patients, 49 lived in garrets or rooms directly under open-tiled roofs, while 31 lived on the ground-floor of large tenement houses, and the remaining 47 on the middle floors of houses. As shown in all my previous reports, plague is mostly found in rooms directly under the roof, and not, as is commonly believed, in ground-floor rooms. I still maintain that the most efficient method to combat plague is to flush the roofs of infected houses in addition to other measures; such as killing rats, disinfection, etc." Another point of curious interest is that: "None of the patients this year were reported to have been previously inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum. This shows that the Bombay Parsees do not now resort to prophylactic inoculation." Messrs. Merwanji and Hormusji Cama's property on Parel Road, which had been used as the Parsee Fever Hospital for several years since the advent of plague in Bombay, was no longer available, as the property was taken over by Government under the compulsory Land Acquisition Act. These premises, which were lent free to the Parsee Community by Cama Brothers, with their usual generosity, for use as a Parsee Fever Hospital, admirably served the requirements of the community in past years, and it was a difficult problem to find a convenient place for the future. The Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet tried hard for months to rent or purchase a suitable bungalow for the hospital. Failing all efforts, they resolved, on Dr. Nariman's recommendation, to build a new hospital on their own grounds at Chaupathi, adjoining the Babulnath Temple. The original intention was to have the hospital in three separate blocks, but as the estimated cost was too great, it was decided to have one large block for the hospital, with two storeys to accommodate forty patients, and a small separate administrative block. The work was taken in hand after the rains with a view to completing the building as soon as possible. Fortunately the plague was late this year, and the building was just ready in time for the reception and treatment of plague patients. During the four months that the hospital was open, 128 patients were admitted into it. Out of this number, 127 were plague cases and 1 was a case of remittent fever. There were altogether 62 deaths. All of these were due to plague. Of the 62 that died of plague 26 were males, 25 females, and 11 were children (under 12 years of age.) The report is full of thanks to the many wealthy members of the commnnity who have contributed handsomely to the work under review.

COTTON AND STANDARD TIME.

A report, which will be found in another column, raises a curious point in connection with the adoption of Standard Time. Two merchants made a forward delivery contract for one hundred bales of cotton. When the time came the delivery order was tendered at a quater past twelve and thereupon the purchaser claimed that it was a quarter of an hour late and that he was entitled to refuse acceptance. Where exactly the transaction took place is not apparent, but presumably it was near one of those clocks which mislead by their accuracy. Far from being too late the tender was well in advance of time according to the rule adopted by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court has given a legal victory to the advocates of Standard Time and simultaneously a demonstration of the obstinacy of the Corporation in adhering to a reckoning of time which has ceased to exist. Were the old time still used throughout the whole of the city, it would be another matter, but it is not. So, on account of the preservation of a thing which is, now, almost of archæological interest, two pleaders are happy and one litigant at least is less pleased with the system of dual-time. Recently a misguided youth tried the experiment of arriving at a Government language examination according to "Bombay" time, He is not likely to repeat the experiment. Who, we wonder, will be the victim with sufficient choler to beard Father Time in his den and scandalise the Corporation by bringing their clocks into line with those which are now followed all over the City.

A SON was born to Nawab Maler of Kotla on Tuesday.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Captain F. E. L. L. Daniell, Seaforth Highlanders, son of Major-General F. F. Daniell, late Gordon Highlanders, Maud Esmie Duperier, daughter of Major-General Duperier, Royal Engineers, Director-General of Military Works in India.

A French motorist, visiting England for the first time, was, when running into London, considerably perplexed about the meaning of a street-board reading "Cars stop here." He stopped, until a passer-by, noticing the situation, informed him, says the "Autocar," that the notice applied to tramcars only.

FOOTBALL players at Swalwell, Durham, disturbed a nest of wasps in running after the ball, and were furiously attacked by the insects. A youth named Anthony Armstrong received most of the wasps' unpleasant attentions, and the spectators had to go to his assistance and beat off his assailants. Armstrong was stung in several places before he was freed.

JAMES CORBETT, who left the ring for the stage, has been bound over at New York for threatening to beat a milkman. He denied the truth of the milkman's story, and told the Court, the *Telegraph* states, "I am a gentleman, your honour, and belong to the profession of gentlemen. I have always been a gentleman, and I am known throughout the civilised world as a gentleman. Many persons are under the mistaken impression that because I once was a pugilist I am nothing but a brute. That impression is malicious and utterly false."

THE triangular patch of country bounded by the railway lines which link Allahabad and Jhansi with Cawnpore and Jhansi with Allahabad, has never been opened out, though various projects have been considered from time to time. Among these are the two chords, Fatehpur to Markundi, and Khaga to Manikpur, and a line from Cawnpore through Hamirpur and Rath to Nowgong. The promoters of these schemes have not, however, been in a position to secure their concessions; and the Railway Board has now stepped in with a scheme of its own, This is to put Cawnpore in direct communication with Banda *via* Hamirpur, the alignment being much the same as that of the present road. This will involve the bridging of the Jumna, but otherwise the country is perfectly easy from an engineering point of view. From Maudha, 30 miles north-west of Banda, a branch is projected south-westward to Harpalpur, a station on the existing railway between Banda and Jhansi. Surveys on the broad gauge are to be undertaken at once, the total distance being 147 miles. These new lines, if sanction is given to their construction, will serve a very useful purpose as they will pass through a good deal of fertile country which is now badly off for communications.

AT one of the meetings in the provinces which General Booth addressed, several ladies began to fan themselves, whereupon the General remarked, "I cannot talk if you persist in fanning yourselves. If you think the weather warm, what must it be for the poor old General who has already spoken three times this morning?" Subsequently, some of them rose to leave, and this drew another rebuke from the General, who said: "I wish you would not disturb the meeting by leaving. Why do you wish to forsake us? Is it because you have come to show me your pretty dresses, or because you have gratified your curiosity by gazing on the General and are satisfied?" They paused for a while, and when continuing their exit, General Booth exclaimed with a smile, "Good morning, ladies!"

THE latest volume of the Historical Manuscripts Commission contains a letter from Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, which should be of interest to the burgesses of Worcester. Writing, in 1727, to Lord Grimston, she says:—"I had an account from St. Albans that Mr. Lomax's interest is so streng that your lordship and my grandson cannot be chose without spending and bribing to the amount of £1,000 apiece, and determined to have no more to do with elections. I think it better to keep the money to help pay the taxes that a single member can't prevent. This I think I ought to acquaint you with the minute I have taken my resolution in return for your civility to me, and because I really think a man of your fortune, who inherits such a place from your ancestors, and that lives so near St. Albans, ought to be chose in that borough without bribing or doing more than is proper for a man of birth in treating."

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER XII.

ROLAND'S TROUBLE.

Calling at the Bloomsbury boarding-house, on the evening after his visit to Miss Mendoza, Werner learned from Mrs. Benhillo that her lodger had been summoned to Marlow, suddenly. Mrs. Carver was taken dangerously ill and, on Roland receiving a telegram, he at once wired to his brother at Bittern, and then had gone down to see his mother. Since his departure he had not communicated with the landlady, nor had he intimated when he was coming back.

So Jack departed to his own rooms and having taken a warm bath wrapped himself in a camel's hair dressing gown, lighted a pipe, brewed a glass of grog as the night was cold, and sat down to reflect on what he had learned.

Certainly Fred Carver was implicated in the affair in some underhand way. Roland apparently thought that his brother was at Bittern, whereas Fred had been seen by Jack himself leaving the residence of Miss Mendoza. Then again, he loved Miss Lizard who was the niece of Tawse, and also, through her, might have come to know Rebecca. Abel had seen Fred coming down the stairs at Rochester House about the hour of the crime, and as the boy had admitted the young man frequently into his master's office he could not be mistaken. Werner asked himself if Rebecca had been to the office on that night, as it seemed from the dying words of Tawse? If so, she must have met Fred there, and perhaps was holding her tongue on account of Fred. To get back his bill, Fred might possibly have slipped up from Bittern, and have killed the old man, and then—

"But it is quite ridiculous," thought Jack sipping his whisky. "Fred is a fool, and partly a knave, but I really think he would stop short at murder. And then he certainly would not have the gumption to use such a silent and deadly weapon as a sand-bag. Also if he had killed Tawse, for the sake of the bill, he would not hide other incriminating papers in his brother's desk at the lodging-house."

It seemed like a conspiracy against Roland Carver, for undoubtedly the intention was to have him accused of the crime because of the hidden papers. But who had hidden them? Mallett who hated Roland and would do much to harm him in order that the engagement with Marion might be broken, could not have entered Carver's rooms during his absence. There was no one in the boarding-house who had a grudge against the young man, and according to Mrs. Benhillo no one had gone into the room without her knowledge. For her own sake she would say who had hidden them, did she know if only to get them back. And it was impossible that Mrs. Benhillo had killed the man herself, for then she would not have parted with the bill by hiding it. Besides she was not a woman, so far as Jack could judge, who would kill anyone whatever her need.

The only thing to be done was to ask Harriet Lizard concerning Rebecca's movements on the night of the crime. According to Mrs. Rook the half sisters had started for the Piccadilly Theatre early, and then at an early hour Harriet Lizard had returned alone. Rebecca had neither come back with her nor had she gone to her cousin's house where she usually lived. What had become of her? She could hardly escape discovery from the mere fact that she wore a noticeable evening dress. And if she had changed it at a second-hand shop, buying a day costume, the police would, before this, have ascertained such a vital fact. Certainly she might have changed it at a friend's house, and the friend might be keeping silent, so that the girl might not be captured. But friends were not so ready to condone a crime, and assuredly would not like to be mixed up with so sordid a murder. If Rebecca changed anywhere, she would have done so at Harriet's house in Saracen Road, for her half-sister would be the most likely person to shield her, always presuming that Rebecca had killed the man. Jack could not bring himself to believe that the face of the girl whose portrait Miss Mendoza had shown him was that of a murderess. Yet Rebecca had disappeared, and that hinted at guilt. The old uncle with his dying breath had said, "Rebecca, don't," which looked as though she were the culprit. It was a puzzling case to say the least of it, and the more Jack thought over the matter, the more bewildered he became. However, he saw plainly enough that the next thing to be done was to interview Harriet Lizard, since she alone could explain the movements of her half-sister on the night of the crime. Afterwards Jack resolved to have an explanation from Fred, as to his presence at Rochester House about the hour of the murder. Doubtless Mallett knew from Abel of Fred's presence there and so had been able to accuse him confidentially to Roland.

The next day Jack wrote to Miss Lizard, saying that he wished to see her particularly, and asking for an appointment. He did not receive a reply for some days, and then a note came stating that Miss Lizard was with Sir Athelstan and Miss Wallace in Paris where they had gone to bring back from school Dickey the grandson. Miss Lizard willingly agreed to see her correspondent, and appointed an hour on the ensuing Thursday when she would have returned to Brighton.

"It's Thursday to-day," said Jack, when he read this note." So I have a week to wait. Hum. I'll do what I can in the meantime?"

But he could do very little, since it was vital that he should learn what Miss Lizard knew before making any further move in the perilous game he was playing. He could have seen Fred, and tried to do so, by writing a letter to Roland at Marlow: but the elder brother sent a wire stating that Mrs. Carver was extremely ill and that neither he nor Fred could leave her bed-side. So again Werner had to curb his impatience. While waiting he arranged his notes, thought over the case and tried to arrive at some conclusion. But all in vain. The death of Jacob Tawse seemed to him to be inexplicable. He almost gave up trying to discover the truth: and he had done so no one could have blamed him, for he learned casually that the Scotland Yard officials had abandoned the matter. If professionals failed, Jack, who was a green beginner could not be expected to succeed. Nevertheless he stuck to his guns, since the prize he worked for was the hand of Lady Betty Park, and if he failed to get back her mother's papers that lively lady assuredly would not allow him to make Betty his wife.

Then the unexpected happened. On Monday Jack received a telegram from Roland Carver asking him to come to Bloomsbury, and drove there at once. He found his friend in his room, much agitated, and looking very ill and worried. Jack greeted him sympathetically, as he thought that Mrs. Carver might be dying. But this it appeared was not the case.

"My mother has taken a turn for the better," said Roland wearily. "I have left Fred with her, and hurried up to see you. I want your advice on this," and he flung across the table an envelope directed in a woman's hand-writing to the lodging-house, and re-directed on to Marlow. "It's from Marion."

Jack took out the letter, and read it quickly. It was a short missive but fully explained the laggard looks of Roland. Marion stated that after consideration and in accordance with the wishes of her father she decided to end her engagement with Roland. With a cold statement that all was at an end between them, and with a request that he would not attempt to see her, Marion ended her note in quite a formal manner. It was not the letter of a woman who was in love and whose heart might be supposed to be broken by the situation in which she found herself. Roland's dismissal was cynical in its plain speaking. Werner, knowing Marion's love and womanly character, was amazed and threw down the letter with an expression of disgust.

"I don't believe she wrote it," said he firmly.

Roland picked up the note and glanced through it with a bitter smile.

"Oh, she wrote it, sure enough," he said with a gloomy air. "I know her handwriting only too well. On receipt of it at Marlow, I wired asking her if she meant what she said in her letter. I received this reply," and he produced a telegram.

It contained six words, "I mean every word, Marion Wallace." And Jack again expressed his amazement. "She has been coerced," said he. Roland again dissented. "For months her father has been trying to break our engagement," he remarked. "And he did not succeed. Marion remained firm in spite of all he could do. Why should she so suddenly change her mind?"

"Worn out with fighting, perhaps."

"No. She loves me and would fight to the end bless her."

Werner pointed to the letter and telegram.

"Those do not look like love," said he sadly.

"No. I admit that." Roland passed his hands wearily across his brow and sighed. "I can't understand it," said he hopelessly.

"You appear to take it calmly though."

"I am worn out with anxiety over my mother's danger. Now that is past, this blow falls, and I dare say Fate has more trouble in store for me. You know, Jack, when a man knows the worst, he laughs. I can laugh, for my life is ruined."

"Pooh, don't take it to heart so. There is some influence at work."

"To part me and Marion?"

"Yes and to get you into hot water. I thought before that there was some conspiracy against you: now I am sure of it."

"But why should there be a conspiracy?"

"Oh, the reason is plain. You will understand when I say that Mallett is your enemy.

"I know that."

"But do you know that Mallett wants Tawse's money."

"No. How can he get hold of that?"

"Through Marion,—if you will excuse my speaking of her familiarly."

Roland never heeded the latter part of the remark. "I see, Mallett means to marry Marion, and hopes that Sir Athelstan will leave her the money."

"Exactly. But he had two strings to his bow. He was also in love with Miss Lizard—"

"The new governess?"

"Yes. Listen, and I'll explain, and Jack rapidly told all that he had learned during that eventful day at Maida Vale and St. John's Wood. Carver listened quite amazed at the details, when Werner ended his story he simply stared. Jack grew impatient. "Well?" he asked, "have you nothing to say?"

"I really don't know what to say, replied the young man with a tired air. "I feel worn out. But it seems to me that Rebecca is guilty."

"I don't agree with you, Carver. What about Fred?"

"Fred is an ass," and Roland with more energy that he had hitherto displayed. "But I don't think he's criminal."

"Forgery is a crime."

"Yes, yes—but murder—that is a different matter. I do not seek to minimize Fred's wickedness: he has behaved like a scoundrel, and but for my mother I would wash my hands of him. Still, bad as he is, I don't think he killed old Tawse. Mallett has put up the boy to saying this, so that Rebecca may be cleared."

"I don't think Mallett cares two straws about Rebecca," said he. "Nor about Harriet Lizard either, for neither one has the Tawse money. He hopes to get it by marrying Marion, and thus has striven, successfully it would seem," added Jack with a glance at the fatal letter, "to break your engagement. I daresay Mallett did put up the boy to say that he saw Fred at Rochester House on the night and about the hour of the murder. Now I come to think of it, the boy was very ready to speack out. If he really had such information, he would not have parted with it for a sovereign. It is more likely he would have told his mother, and what with his evidence and hers they might have got the Government reward."

"Oh, you mean the purple trimming. You have not found out to whom that belongs?"

"No. Mrs. Rook, and Miss Mendoza, who neither have any reason to lie, both say that the half sisters hated the colour, so the scrap was not torn off any cloak or dress which either wore; even though either might have been at Tawse's rooms on the night. I don't know what other woman would be concerned in the matter."

"Mrs. Benhillo," suggested Roland.

"No. I don't think she had anything to do with it, else she would not have placed the bill in our desk. Mallett is at the bottom of it all, Carver, and he is conspiring to get Fred into trouble knowing that for your mother's sake you would do anything to shield him.

Roland nodded. "I feared that to keep matters quite I should have to give up Marion, but it seems," with a bitter smile at the letter, "that she has given me up."

"Through Mallett's influence, you may be sure."

"He can do nothing with Marion. She hates him."

"All the same she will marry him, if her father insists. Mallett is working on the father."

"Through Miss Lizard perhaps."

"No," Jack was emphatic here, "according to Mrs. Rook, Harriet Lizard loves Mallett—"

"Great heavens," cried Roland with disgust. "That beast."

"Well," replied Werner philosophically, "Women have strange tastes, you know. However, I had only a few words with Mrs. Rook so I do not know how far this love exists on the part of Miss Lizard. But I go down to see her on Thursday, and if she really loves Mallett I'll work on her feelings so that she will use her influence with Sir Athelstan to stop his marrying Marion."

"But has she influence with Sir Athelstan? He has only known her—"

"He has known her a good time," interrupted Werner. "Remember, I told you how he had seen her when she was singing."

"In that case, he may try and marry her."

"Well, he may, but if she is engaged to Mallett."

"There is no regular engagement. Mallett played fast and loose with her thinking she might get the Tawse money. Now that she is poor, he makes up to Marion. However, if Miss Lizard loves him, she will spoil his game out of sheer jealousy."

"It is very complicated," said Roland helplessly.

"Like a game of chess. I am growing quite interested. Well, am I to say anything to Marion?"

"Ask her if she will accord me a meeting."

"Why don't you write?"

"I have done so, but she will not reply. But tell her that I love her always."

Jack nodded and took his hat to go. "And on your side, Carver, ask Fred what he was doing at Rochester House on that night."

"He'll only lie. I know Fred."

"He'll have to lie very cleverly to get out of this trouble," said Werner grimly, and departed with philosophical composure on his wild goose chase.

(To be continued.)

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THE ABOLITION OF PILGRIM CAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his letter published in your issue of the 18th instant, the Honourable Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola takes upon himself to say that "the entire Mahomedan Community of India will receive the news conveyed by the Press note issued on Saturday with a feeling of supreme satisfaction and heart-felt thanks;" and he then goes into ecstacies over the fact that success has at last crowned the efforts of those who, in and out of season, devoted their time and energies to the removal of the obnoxious restrictions to which poor Hajis were exposed, and arranged for the holding of mass meetings, and spent large sums in connection with them, and in sending lengthy temperate Cablegrams and Telegrams to the authorities concerned both in England and in India: and he then goes on to say that he cannot conclude "without thankfully acknowledging the important service which the Press, both English and Vernacular, have rendered to my Community in supporting their cause."

Some time back, H. H. the Aga Khan asked in the Supreme Legislative Council for the abolition of Quarantine at Kameran, whereupon a Correspondent wrote to one of the local Papers suggesting that as the Government of India could not give effect to such a request, as they could not compel the Turkish Government to agree to such a course, the best thing to do was to abolish Quarantine in India. This and other contributions to the Press, seem to have stimulated the honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola to ask some unimportant questions on the subject in the local Legislative Council, but beyond that he appears to have done nothing, and to have taken no active part in any of the meetings or made any pecuniary contribution towards the funds required to support the cause which had in view the alleviation of the sufferings of the Pilgrims; and it would be curious to know where he was, and what if anything he was doing for them when they were squatting shelterless on the roads and by-ways of Bombay last year, exposed to the heat of the Sun by day and to the dews by night, and when you and other writers warmly took up the matter.—Yours, etc.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

NAVAL SHIPS SUFFER.

Great Loss of Life.

MANY SHIPS SUNK AND WRECKED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A disastrous typhoon has struck Hongkong harbour, doing great damage to property and shipping

Three British steamers and one German steamer have been sunk, and two British steamers, including the Canadian Pacific Company's steamer "Montcagle," besides four German steamers and an American sailing ship, are ashore. Many lives have been lost.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER. 19.

Latest advices received from Hongkong regarding the terrific typhoon which struck that port yesterday give some additional particulars.

The British river gunboats have been damaged.

One British gunboat has been wrecked and also a French destroyer.

Four officers and sixteen of the crue of the latter have been killed.

Hundreds of native craft have been sunk and over a hundred lives have been lost

THE MUTINY ON THE TURKISH TROOPER.

Hundred Men Wounded.

SECOND OUTBREAK SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

One hundred men were wounded in the mutiny on the Turkish Trooper, "Assyria" at Port Said yesterday, and further trouble took place to-day, but was suppressed.

His Majesty's Cruiser "Proserpine" was standing by to render aid.

FOREST FIRES IN FRANCE.

Forty Thousand Acres Ablaze.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The great forests near Cannes are on fire and already upwards of forty thousand acres have been burned.

The troops are endeavouring to limit the fire, which is fanned by a high wind.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Anarchy Supreme at Odessa.

LONDON SEPTEMBER 18.

Anarchy reigns supreme at Odessa.

The Terrorists there have attempted to set fire to the political prison, firing with revolvers on the Police.

NEW LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS.

More Competition in the Far East.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

A new British line of thirteen steamers have been formed in order to compete for traffic bstween Hamburg and the Far East.

The first sailing date of a steamer belonging to this line is fixed for 20th October next.

The sailings will include Siam, French, Indo-China, Manila, Java, China, Japan and Dalny and eventually Port Arther, Vladivostok, Madagascar, Reunion and Mauritius.

NEW KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has Invested the Duke of Baden with the Garter at Karlsruhe yesterday.

THE RISING IN CUBA.

British Railway Damaged.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Cuban insurgents have destroyed several bridges on the British railway.

A RAILWAY HUNG UP.

More Police Protection Wanted in Sind.

DESPERATE WORK BY DACOITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 19.

Thefts from goods trains on the North-Western Railway, between the Kotri and Dubeji Stations having increased to a considerable extent the Railway authorities, being apparently unable to check these daring depredations on their freight trains at night, have been compelled, in consequence to stop the running of goods trains between Kotri and Karachi.

After nightfall, gangs of dacoits prowl about the line waiting their opportunity to plunder trains. Last week a goods train was run at night and the dacoits did not lose the opportunity of throwing out of a covered-goods wagon 16 bags of rice.

SIRDAR AYUB KHAN.

The Amir Condones the Past.

HIS RETURN TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 19.

After the departure to Kabul of the Luanali Grand Wazir of Sirdar Ayub Khan last year, some of his followers also made applications to the Amir for permission to return to Kabul.

The petition of the Sardar Arsla Khan, Peshkar of Sirdar Ayub Khan, has met with the approval of Habibulla Khan and the Sirdar has received permission to return to his Country. Arsla Khan, who is a relative of the late Uaib Sipah Salar (Commander-in Chief) of Kabul, left Lahore on Tuesday, accompanied by 13 members of his family, including his three younger brothers, Asmat Uppa Khan, Magal Khan and Gulam Mohyaddin Khan.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR TO KASHMIR.

Official Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 19.

According to present official arrangements for the Viceroy's tour in Kashmir, His Excellency will start from Kohala 20th October in the morning and will drive into Baramulla where the party will get into house-boats. Public arrival at Srinagar in house-boats will take place on 23rd and the Viceroy will at once proceed to the Residency. 24th will be a day of rest. On 25th ceremonial visits will be exchanged with the Maharaja. On 26th Tea will be given at Shalimar Gardens where the Viceroy will have an opportunity of meeting the Frontier Chiefs.

From there His Excellency will ride out into camp at Dachigam. 27th 28th, and 29th will be spent in shooting in the preserves at Dachigam. On 29th also there will be trout fishing at Harwan. On 31st the Viceroy will strike camp and ride to Pampur across hills and thence to Sangam sleeping in boats. 1st, 2nd and 3rd November will be given up to shooting in Khimnu. On 4th the Viceroy will drive to Islamabad, ride to Achiball and camp there. On 6th there will be a ride to Martand Temple, thence to Bharan and on to Sangam where boats will be waiting to take the party back to Srinagar. On 8th there will be a duck shootiag at Hokarsar followed by a banquet given by the Maharaja at the Palace.

On 9th departure from Srinagar will be made by boat as far as Baramula whence a drive to Rampur will take the Vicregal Party to the Central Works of the Kashmir Great Hydro-Electrical Power Installation. On 11th the Viceroy will ride to Akabad for a shoot. On 13th there will be a shoot at Kahuta whence His Excellency will return by quist stages to Kohala which will be reached on the evening of 16th instant.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 19.

The Viceroy has had good sport near Narkanda. On Monday he shot a fine bear.

THE NEW TARGET-AIMING APPARATUS.

Exempt from Taxation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 19.

The new "Sub-Target Aiming Apparatus" being intended for the instruction of soldiers, the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department have ruled that it should be admitted free of all Customs duty, as an educational apparatus when imported direct by any unit of His Majesty's Regular Forces, serving in India for the use of such unit.

MOTOR CAR REGULATIONS.

Restriction of Speed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 19.

The Dehra Dun Municipal Board have drawn up rules regulating the running of motor-cars. The chief points are restriction of the maximum speed to ten miles an hour and the issue of licenses to owners and drivers.

The gradual increase of motor-cars and the institution of the Steam Vehicle Service, proposed between Dehra Dun and Rajpore have created the necessity for these rule.

TAXATION ON PUNJAB-GROWN OPIUM.

The Lieutenant-Governor Demurs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 19.

During the year the revision of the existing arrangements for taxation of Punjab-grown opium has been under the consideration of the financial and Excise Commissioners in the Punjab. The Government of India have been recently addressed on the subject, and a representation has been made explaining why the Lieutenant-Governor demurs to accepting the proposed system of Government storage of Opium as suitable to this Province. Meanwhile the discussion of the scheme appears to have alarmed the opium-growers, and this fact, combined with an unfavourable season, has resulted in a considerable contraction of the opium area in the Punjab.

Effect of this has been a large rise in imports in the Excise and Malwa opium.

CONVICTED FOR ROWDYISM.

Appeal in the Calcutta High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

The Calcutta High Court Vacation Bench issued a rule to-day in the case of nine men who have been convicted by the Magistrate of Khulna of being members of an unlawful assembly and fined Rs. 225 each.

ASSAULT ON SUSPECTED KIDNAPPERS.

Conviction Upheld.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

An appeal was preferred at the High Court Calcutta to-day on behalf of Gunga Singh and Gonda Singh who were convicted of an unprovoked assault on two Punjabis, suspecting the latter to be kidnappers, and were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. Their Lordships did not think the sentence severe and dismissed the application.

DISHONEST CARTMEN BROUGHT TO BOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

A gang of twenty carterers have for a long time past been reaping a rich harvest by taking delivery of goods at railway stations and jetties under false register tickets disposing of goods and appropriating the proceeds to their own use. Fourteen of the gang have been laid by the heels and now await trial at the Howrah Police Court.

RAILWAYS DAMAGED BY FLOODS.

The "Statesman" Gives a Detailed Account.

(FROM OUP CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

The *Statesman* publishes a long article describing the damage to Indian Railways by the recent floods.

The Bengal-Dooars line suffered damage throughout its length, bridges being completely swept away in some instances and badly damaged in others. Traffic over this line is now dealt with by diversions, transhipment or restrictions of speed.

The Cooch-Behar Railway is in a similar plight and diversions have been made in several places.

The Eastern-Bengal line in its northern section also suffered. Bridges were damaged and lines heavily breached. The Haldibari and Katihar districts in particular were badly affected.

On the East Indian Railway the Shikobad-Farakhbad branch was breached in several places; bridges and bank were swept away in some places.

SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Damages Assessed at Rs. 10,500.

NATIONAL DELEGATES AGGRIEVED PARTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

Mr. S. Emerson, District Magistrate and Mr. Kemp, the Superintendent of Police, at Barisal, at the time of the recent sensational occurrence there, have been sued by the Conference of Delegates for Rs. 10,500 damages and for the establishment of their right to hold peaceable public meetings, in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Barisal.

The first defendant has filed a statement of defence and repudiates the damage claimed; and regarding the establishment of the right to hold public meetings, submits that no such right is known to the law of either England or British India.

The document is lengthy, and fully reviews the proceedings, and declares that immediate preventive measures were desirable at Barisal on April 15th last, and that he acted throughout entirely in good faith, fully believing that he had jurisdiction to act as he did, and that he also acted without malice and in the *bona fide* belief that he was properly and faithfully discharging his duty as a District Magistrate.

He prays that the suit may be dismissed with costs.

THE SIMLA-KALKA LINE.

Through-Booking Resumed.

REPAIRS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 19.

Intending travellers to Simla may probably like to know that the repairs to the railway are proceeding rapidly as the weather is fine and no more landslips have occurred.

There is only one point at mile 18, near Dharmpur, where transhipment has to take place.

Ordinary trains of goods traffic will probably be re-started on the 25th instant.

At present only one passenger train is being run each way daily.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 19.

Through-booking has been resumed on the Simla-Kalka Railway for passengers, luggage and parcels. Transhipment is necessary at a breach near Dharmpur.

One train daily will run each way for the present.

In a week's time it is hoped to start an ordinary train service and goods traffic. Goods already booked are being transhipped and forwarded.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES DAVIES.

Late Judge of the Madras High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 19.

News has been received in Madras by his son Mr. Arthur Davies, Acting Deputy Registrar, in the Appellate Side of the High Court, of the death of Sir James Davies in London, on Monday. Sir James resigned office as High Court Judge, owing to ill health, only at the beginning of last month, when he proceeded Home.

For 37 years Sir James Davies shared in the administration of the country, and for over half that time was Judge, and for many years he enjoyed the reputation of being the best Judge of fact in the Presidency. It was very truly said of the deceased on the eve of retirement, that the had abundant commonsense, intuition and facility for reading character by eye that never failed to pierce any subterfuge and cunning and rendered him a terror to all who came into his Court with anything to conceal.

His detestation of every form of falsehood and injustice, more particularly if clothed in official garb, was almost a vehement passion which was wont to find vent in language of a sort that tickled those only whom it did not scandalise. "Thank God," he once excalaimed, "no one ever called me a good, kind gentleman."

Pluck, independence and honesty were the qualities to win his esteem. If they came with wrongs to be redressed they brought their own passport to his sympathy, for beneath the furnace of his indignation was a well spring of kindliness which secured for him a host of friends who will deeply mourn his loss.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 19.

The First Appellate Court was the scene to-day of a large gathering of legal practitioners who had assembled to give expression of their regret at the death of Sir James Davies. Justices Subramania Iyer, Benson, Wallis, Miller and Boddam having taken the seats on the bench Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer in their absence of the Chief Justice addressed the Bar with reference to the sad intelligence. Mr. Eardley Norton having also addressed their Lordships, Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer announced that out of respect to the memory of the deceased Judge, the Courts would be closed for the day.

At the Small Cause Court Mr. J. G. Smith, the Chief Judge, on taking his seat, announced the sad intelligence of the death of Sir James Davies in feeling terms. Mr. Eardley Norton on behalf of the Bar said a few words regarding the death of their lamented friend.

KODUR RAILWAY APPEALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 19.

Sessions Judge of Cuddapah passed orders to-day over-ruling the objection raised by the Appellant's vakil that Mr. Coleridge had no jurisdiction to try the cases. The appeals will be heard on their merits on the 28th instant.

TELEGRAPH ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

Tour through India for Investigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 19.

A Committee to enquire into the organization of the Telegraph Department will tour through India to examine the scheme of working at the various important centres.

It is expected that their labours will extend over a period of five or six months.

FLIGHT OF LOCUSTS ACROSS THE GANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

A Cawnpore correspondent wires :—An immense army of locusts from the west passed over the station yesterday morning, crossing the Ganges to one side.

The passage, which was rapid, occupied fully half-an-hour.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Short Stay in Delhi and Lahore Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 19.

According to news received from Peshawar the Amir of Kabul intends to halt for a few days at Lahore and Delhi during his forthcoming tour.

CURIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR UMBALLA.

Strong Wind Sets a Truck in Motion.

MUCH DAMAGE CAUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 19.

A curious railway accident occurred about four miles out of Umballa City Station resulting in the destruction of a certain amount of rolling stock. A furious wind was blowing and a heavy truck being set in motion soon increased its pace and quickly disappeared into the darkness running at a high speed along the up-line. Eventually after a journey of two miles it clashed into a goods train which was moving in the opposite direction. The Goods train was drawn by two engines the first of which was completely wrecked its wheels being torn off; the second engine was badly damaged as was one of the trucks. Some sixty or seventy yards of the permanent way were rooted up necessitating transportation of mails and passengers over the gap to another train. Unfortunately two telegraph wires were broken so that the news of the accident could not be conveyed to the nearest station.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The "Bengalee" Refuted by the "Statesman."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

The *Bengalee* to-day has published a paragraph alleging that Indian patients in the Medical College Hospital are kept in wards badly furnished, with bedding fit for a veterinary hospital and food a disgrace to the largest hospital in the East.

The *Statesman* publishes a reply stating the charges are absolutely unfounded, declaring that its representative who visited the hospital found the furniture and the bedding same throughout excepting that electric fans were not provided in the Native Wards; also that the food was clean and wholesome. The *Bengalee* also said many Eurasians and Europeans were admitted into the hospital without need, a statement which is emphatically denied by the hospital authorities.

JUTE FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

The final Jute forecast issued to-day, states that the estimated area under jute this year is 3,336,400 and the estimated outturn in bales 8,736,220. These figures do not include figures for Cooch Behar, Nepal, Madras, and Upper India. A small area of Jute has been cultivated in North Behar this year; a few thousand bales may be expected from this source.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Justice Madhub Ghose's Son Elected Member.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

Babu Jogendro Chunder Ghose, Vakeel, High Court and the eldest son of Justice Sir Chunder Madhab Ghose has been elected Member of the Bengal Legislative Council as representative of the Presidency Division.

MR. R W. EGERTON STILL IN HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

Mr. R. W. Egerton, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, is still in hospital, but is recovering quickly. His injuries included dislocation of the right wrist. The injury to the head is severe and there are cuts in different parts of the body.

LORD KITCHENER ARRIVES AT SRINAGAR.

On A Shooting Trip.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 19.

Lord Kitchener arrived at Srinagar on Saturday evening. The water level in Jhelum was very high and the drawbridge of 1st bridge had to be lifted to allow his house boat to pass. His visit is of a private nature. He stays a day or two in Srinagar; then has a day's shooting and gradually working his way up will return by the Barisal route.

DEATH OF TWO OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 19.

Death has just carried off in different places in the Punjab two men who were known and esteemed in Lahore. Captain F. A. Filkington, I. M. S., died at Shahpur of failure of the heart, and Mr. W. A. James of the Traffic Department of the N. W. Railway died at Rawalpindi of plague.

MORE PARTITION OF DISTRICTS IN MADRAS,

Two Police Headquarters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 19.

I hear on reliable authority that as an offshoot of the recomendations of the Police Commission the present police District of Coimbatore and Railway police are each to be divided. It is stated that a new district head-quarters are to be located at Ootacamund, and of the Railway police at Trichinopoly. The necessary additional establishment for the new offices concerned has been appointed. New police offices may be expected to be working in a week or two. Mr. F. S. Mullaly will be the first District Superintendent of Police, Ootacamund, and Mr. A. C. S. West, Superintendent of Railway Police at Trichinopoly. The office of Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police, Madras, will henceforth be abolished, Mr. M. H. M. Banb, Assistant Superintendent, will in consequence be posted to Vellore subdivision of the North Arcot District.

THE TRAMWAY COLLISION IN MADRAS

Driver of Train Dismissed from Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 19.

In connection with the recent collision at Periamet, Madras, between the tramway and the S I Railway train wherein several coolies lost their lives, the Government Railway Police who in pursuance of the verdict passed at the inquest arrested South Indian Railway driver Khader Beg for failure to take precautions required by law in backing the railway train, have sent a report to the Presidency Magistrate to the effect that no further action need be taken against the man in view of the fact that the driver who was an old servant of the Railway Company has been as a result of departmental enquiry, dismissed from the Railway service.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 19.

Prices are better to-day but the supplies smaller. Best paddy is Rs. 140. Best rice special Straits Rs. 383.

IMPORTATION OF POISONOUS DRUGS IN RANGOON.

A Mahomedan Prosecuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER. 19.

Mashedi Khan, a resident of Seekai Mg Taulay Street, Rangoon, was before the Court for importing cocaine, opium and morphia. Umur Baksh said he was a resident of Calcutta and had a partner in the business named Gulam Rahim who used to send a basket or two of fruits to Mashedi for use, together with consignments sent by other persons. A letter was received from Mashedi that when Ungoor (grape) was written the reader was to understand that cocaine was meant, anar (pomegranate) meant morphia while kala lmonukha (black berries) meant opium. Mashedi in his letter asked that the equivalents for cocaine, morphia and opium were to be sent. In the same letter was a requisition that 15 bundles of nagoor cocaine, 5 bottles anar morphia and 10 seers "Kala" opium were to be sent to Kaka in Rangoon.

The case is proceeding

BURMESE WOMEN WAYLAID AND ROBBED.

Dead Body Found in the Jungle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 19.

Ma Ngwe of Rangidbweehoung village in the Hanthawaddy district reported at the Twante Guard that as she was on her way, accompanied by a large party of women, to the next village two Burmans armed with a dah and a iron rod stepped on the road in front of them and walking up to Ma Ngwe took three gold bangles off her arm and decamped. On arriving at Myoungthan village she reported the matter. The police organised a party to pursue the robbers who had fled and to find them.

The body of Ke Ke of Kaube village with dah wounds was found in Alanxoke jungle six miles of Twante. The body was carried to the village.

PLAGUE ON BOARD A STEAMER.

Ship's Butler Dies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 19.

A case of plague is reported from B. I. Steamer Zemania lying at Brooking street buoy. The ship's butler, a native, having succumbed to the disease last evening the ship has been placed in quarantine by the Port Officer, but will not be moved outside the harbour.

Moulmein is free from plague.

DISMISSED HARBOUR MASTER.

Seeks Police Protection to Go on his own Steamer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 19.

Mr. St. John, formerly Assistant Harbour Master in the service of the Rangoon Port Trust, against whom he unsuccessfully brought a suit for wrongful dismissal applied to the Superintendent of the River Police for police protection while he removed his things from the s. s. "Tanglin" which he had till recently commanded.

The applicant said he had fears of being assaulted if he went on board.

PONY BREEDING IN BURMA.

Successful Scheme to be Started.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 19.

A comprehensive scheme for the encouragement of pony breeding in Burma is under consideration. The matter is one to which Mr. Herbert White attaches considerable importance and if the scheme, which is now under consideration appears on further examination to offer reasonable prospects of success His Honour will be prepared to provide for necessary expenditure from provincial funds.

DURAND FOOTBALL TURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEMPTEMBER 19.

The first match was the Royal Scots Fusiliers vs the Gordons. The former scored a goal within five minutes after play; the latter equalised in beginning of the second half. The Fusiliers scored another goal in the extra time and the Gordons equalised. The Fusiliers then scored a third goal thus winning by two goals to two, This was a very good game.

The second match was the new Club vs, the Shropshires. The latter won by six goals to one. It was an amusing game.

ATTEMPTED POISONING IN A REGIMENT.

The 103rd Maratha Light Infantry.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Bhagwant Vithoba, a sepoy in the 103rd Maratha Light Infantry, who was in July last convicted by Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of administering poison with intent to cause hurt, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

On the 1st March last, the appellant accused No. 2 and Pandu Limba, accused No. 1, were sepoys in the 103rd Maratha Light Infantry, which came to Belgaum from Satara some months ago. It was stated that in Satara, Gopal Hari, a sepoy, in the Regiment, lost five rupees and suspected No. 2, and perhaps accused No. 1 of having taken it, and there was said to be ill-feeling between them on that account. On the 1st March last, Gopal Hari and another sepoy returned late to the lines and sat down to dinner after the other numbers of the section had finished. It appeared that a sepoy was told off to assist the cook every day, and on this day it happened to be the turn of accused No. 1 to take this turn of service. The dish he brought to the other sepoy was all right, but the dish brought to Gopal Hari was so bitter that he rejected it after getting the naik to taste it. Next day it was thrown away by the sweeper. By this time it was said to have turned green. No suspicion of poison was then fell by anybody, and the matter only came up when, on the 5th April last, a complaint was made to the Subedar-Major that the "dhall" prepared for Section 3 was uneatable. The cook was questioned, but denied having done anything wrong and he made a counter-complaint that his boots had been stolen. The former rejection of his food by Gopal Hari was, however, remembered; and in this way enquiries came to be made by the military authorities into the spoiling of the "dhall," stealing of the cook's boots, and of possessing Government ammunition unlawfully. Both the accused denied having committed the offence, No. 1 said that he had dispute with the Subedar-Major of his regiment, and No. 2 said he got the poison from No. 1 as a cure for itch. The evidence, said the Sessions Judge, consisted almost entirely of confessions. There was no evidence of the actual contents of the dish thrown away by the sweeper. But there were confessions made to Major De Lisle and three native officers of the regiment by both the accused, and there was the finding of certain poison in the kit of No. 2, to whom it had been given by No. 1. First No. 1 made a confession to Major De Lisle that he had put poison into Gopal Hari's food "mar neke vaste" and "jan lencke vaste." The case against No. 2, said the Sessions Judge, was the weaker. He made no confession to Major De Lisle, but denied the charge altogether. He however, confessed on another occasion that he and No. 1, put the stuff found in his kit in Gopal Hari's food. The jury unanimously convicted both the accused, but recommended that as No. 2, was not shown to have taken a direct part in the offence, mercy should be shown him. The Sessions Judge remarked that though the attempt was not successful, and nobody was seriously hurt, by it, still such an offence taking place in a regiment must be regarded as very serious. No. 1 was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to one year's.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

An Old Wykehamists dinner will be held at the United Service Club, Simla, on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

TARIFF REFORM IN AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH PRESS VIEWS.

UNIONIST ORGANS FAVOURABLE.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.—The British newspapers continue to discuss Mr. Deakin's preferential trade proposal, the Free-Trade organs uniting in condemnation of them, while those which are in sympathy with Mr. Chmberlain's tariff ideals find much to commend in them.

THE "DAILY CHRONICLE."

The *Daily Chronicle* (Free-Trade) has published a further article on the subject. It considers the essence of Mr. Deakin's proposal is a further instalment of protection to the Australian manufacturers and that in most of the lines affected by the offer the great bulk of the trade is in British hands already. So that in return for a small and doubtful benefit Great Britain is asked to alter her whole fiscal system and tax the bulk of her trade in order to give preference to a smaller part. It is unreasonable to ask a price out of all proportion to the benefit received.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The *Manchester Guardian*, (Free-Trade), thinks that if the offer be accepted Australia would give away nothing that would involve any colonial sacrifice—not the faintest trace.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* (Unionist) says that Mr. Deakin's offer of a substantial preference to British goods is not conditional upon any return in kind being made, and that it constitutes an important sequel to the preferential agreement between Australia and New Zealand. Moreover, it brings Australia into line with the rest of the self-governing Colonies for the Imperial conference to be held in 1907.

"THE GLOBE."

The *Globe* thinks Mr. Deakin's offer a distinct step in the cause of Imperial tariff reform. It is not an offer of a concession—it is a concession itself.

CANADA DISSATISFIED.

Canadians generally are disappointed with Mr. Deakin's scheme on the ground that it places the products of the Dominion upon the same footing as those of the United States.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR WARSAW.

London, September 2.—In pursuance of its expressed intention of suppressing the terrible and long-continued disturbances in Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland, the Government has dispatched 16 fresh battalions of infantry and 1,200 Cossacks to reinforce the garrison

TRAGIC WEDDING INCIDENT.

As a wedding procession was passing along a street in the town of Usofka, a bomb was thrown into the midst of it, with the result that three persons were killed and 13 injured.

NEW GOVERNOR OF ODESSA.

M. Glagoleff has succeeded M. Caranzoff as Governor-General of Odessa.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPELLING.

London, September 2.—Six hundred College Professors in Canada support President Roosevelt in encouraging Mr. Brander Matthew's system of spelling.

"ORIZABA" WRECK NOT A FACTORY!

STRANGE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

PERTH, W. A. August 31.—At the Freemantle Local Court yesterday an interesting decision was given in the case in which Andrew Fry claimed from Richard Bradbury £300 as compensation for injuries received whilst salving fittings on the wrecked steamer "Orizaba." The Bench comprised Mr. R. Fairbairn, R.M., and Captain Foxworthy and Mr. G. W. Lukin, who sat with him as Assessors. Mr. J. F. Dwyer, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Phillips for the defendant. The case for the plaintiff was that he had been employed on the wreck by Mr. Bradbury and had his thigh broken by an explosion of dynamite. For the defence Mr. Phillips had advanced the plea that where the accident occurred was not within the jurisdiction of the court. In announcing the decision of the Bench Mr. Fairbairn said the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, as the accident had occurred outside the limits of the territorial waters of Western Australia; furthermore, the "Orizaba" wreck was not a factory within the meaning of the Act, and plaintiff could not, therefore, claim under the section 2 of the Workers' Compensation Act. Judgment was given for the defendant, with costs, to be taxed.

INSTITUTE OF PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS.'

Inaugural Meeting and Election of Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 19.

The Inaugural Meeting of the Institute of Permanent Way Inspectors was opened to-day in the Railway Institute here. Mr. G. F. Jacob, Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, presided, and there was an attendance of all the Railway officials interested in the movement, from various parts of India. The proceedings continue over to-morrow.

Mr. Jacob, in opening the proceedings, hoped that the Institute was destined to do great work on Indian Railways. It might be fairly hoped that it would confer a great benefit on its members. He had always thought that one of the greatest drawbacks to an engineering life in India, and especially to the life of a Permanent Way Inspector was its isolation, and he believed that many a promising career had failed to fulfil its promise from the withering effect that isolation must have on even the most strong minded. Most of them start in life with great aspirations and high enthusiasm, but as years pass and there are few with whom they can interchange ideas on professional subjects and discuss their theories and experiences, their enthusiasm dies away, and he believed that the Institute of Permanent Way Inspectors would do much to remedy this.

Mr. Stuart Moncrieff explained the aims and objects of the Institute, and the meeting proceeded to the election of the office-bearers and other business.

THE FEROZEPORE CORDITE EXPLOSIONS.

Service of the Garrison to be Recognised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 19.

The Officers and men, both European and Native, of the Ferozepore Garrison, who showed such fine courage during the cordite explosions at the Arsenal, are to be suitably rewarded by Government.

UTILIZATION OF HILL STREAMS

For Fertilizing Irrigation Land.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 19.

The question of utilising the hill streams, for the fertilisation of the land by covering it with silt, has been favourably considered by the Government of India.

Practical enquires as to the feasibility of adopting the Italian plan will probably be made during the ensuing cold weather.

Mr M. E. Couchman has been appointed to act as Director of Agriculture, Madras.

M. J. Hannyngton, I. C. S., has been appointed Post Master General of Punjab.

A VOICE FROM MUTINY DAYS.

The disturbances in Bengal which have culminated in the circulation of the "Golden Bengal" letter add considerable interest to the following letter written by Dr. Duff in Calcutta on September 5, 1857. He says :—

"When the Southampton mail of the 20th July left, it would seem the delusion was cherished in high places that the tens of thousands who had openly mutined and thrown down their arms had simply deserted, quietly retiring to their own villages, or escaping for safety to the jungles! That some few may have done so is undoubted. But that by far the greater part retained their arms and put themselves in martial array, under commanders of their own, against the British forces and authorities, is equally undoubted. And they are at this moment actual masters of the whole of the North-western territories beyond the few isolated spots that are actually occupied and controlled by British troops.

"Within the last three months a goodly number of British troops have been landed here from Madras, Ceylon, Bombay, Burmah, and China. But as yet these have been able to do little more than save Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Patna, Ghazipore, Benares, and other cities along the Ganges, from threatened destruction, prevent the fortress of Allahabad from falling into the hands of the rebels, and recapture Cawnpore. For all this we cannot be sufficiently grateful to the God of Providence; since, without the opportune arrival of these troops, all the cities now named, with many others, would ere now have been a prey to the plunder, conflagration, and massacre of blood-thirsty mutineers.

"But while at all the principal stations things may be said for the last two or three weeks to have been at a stand-still,—the British simply holding their own, and the rebels holding theirs,—it is difficult to conceive the progress and reign of anarchy throughout the vast districts surrounding these stations.

"That in different places intelligent zemindars and rajahs, who came to know our power and resources, have continued, as yet, faithful in their allegiance, is a matter for congratulation. But that in many places zemindars and rajahs have scornfully thrown off all allegiance, and are up in arms,—proclaiming their own independence, and committing depredations on their neighbours in all directions,—is now beyond all question. In this way we have now a king of Rohilcund, a king of Shahbad, with many others. In other cases, such as the town and district of Gorruckpore, recently abandoned by the British authorities a Mahomedan chief has been set up as Nazim or Governor, in the name of the recently installed Emperor of Delhi. In short, the reign of confusion and ruin throughout these vast North-Western regions seems to be almost complete.

"As regards the feelings of the great masses of the people towards the British Government, the most contradictory statements have been put forth. Here, as elsewhere, extremes will be found wrong. That there ever was anything like affection or loyal attachment, in any true sense of these terms, on the part of any considerable portion of the native population towards the British power, is what no one who really knows them could honestly aver. Individual natives have become attached to individual Britons. Of the truth of this statement even the recent sanguinary mutinies have furnished some conspicuous examples. But such isolated facts can prove nothing as to the feelings generally prevalent with respect to the British and their power. On the first subjugation or annexation of a province, the labouring classes under a fresh sense of the manifold tyrannies, exactions, and disorders from which they are delivered, usually express satisfaction and delight. But as the first generation dies out, and another rises up, knowing nothing but the even, steady, and continuous demands of the British authorities,—demands which they cannot evade, as they often might amid the weakness and turbulence of native rule,—they are apt to settle down into a state of necessitated acquiescence, or sullen indifference, or latent disaffection or discontent,—often secretly sighing for a change of rulers, that might give them some chance of helping or bettering themselves. Such, I believe, to be the general condition of the people of India as regards their feelings towards the British and their government. And such being their condition any one might anticipate the evolution of conduct which they might be expected to exhibit in the midst of a rebellion, with what must appear to their minds its doubtful issues. The quieter and more thoughtful spirits, under dread of ultimate retribution, would hold back, or perhaps show favour or kindness to such Britons as came in their way. The bolder, more resolute, and more impetuous spirits, on the other hand, would at once be ready to sound a jubilee of triumph over the downfall of the British power, and equally ready to display the insolence of triumph over helpless and fugitive Britons. And this I believe to be a tolerably exact picture of the state of feeling and conduct among the native population in the North-West and Central Indian territories towards the British and their rule.

"After escaping from the murderous hands of the mutineers, British gentlemen and ladies have, in particular instances, experienced kindness at the hands of the villagers; but in far the greater number of instances they have experienced quite the reverse. On this account they have been constantly compelled to shun the villages altogether, and to betake themselves to jungles and pathless forests, exposed to the attacks of the beasts of prey, and to manifold privations, the narration of which makes one almost shudder. And among the murders ever and anon reported in our public journals, how often do we find this entry opposite a name "Killed by the villagers!" One of a volunteer expedition, which lately went out in the district of Meerut, writes that it was' evident as they went along that the whole country was up,—adding, that on reaching Barote, which city was considered friendly to us, they were at once received by a friendly salute of thirty matchlocks in their faces! Authentic notifications of a somewhat similar kind have also reached from some other places. A medical gentleman, who has recently published an elaborate account of the escape of himself, with other gentlemen, ladies, and children,—amounting in all to twenty-seven in number,—from Angur, in Central India, testifies that every villager was uncivil, and that the smile of respectful submission with which the European officer was wont to be greeted, was displaced by an angry scowl and haughty air towards the despicable Feringhee, whose raj (or reign) was at an end. Throughout their twelve days'-wanderings, they continued to encounter the most terrible hardships and dangers from the hatred, incivility, and contempt of the villagers. This very day, in one of our public journals, a gentleman, long resident in the interior, thus writes :—'I have lost all my property; but my principal object is, to impress upon my countrymen (to convince the Government of this truth seems hopeless) the utter and most virulent hatred the natives have evinced throughout this outbreak, both to our Government and Europeans generally. In every instance where troops have mutinied, they have been joined by the inhabitants, not only of the bazaars but of the towns and villages adjacent, who not only assisted the s

symptoms and warnings, be deliberately ignored, what can we expect, except that, one day or other, they will break forth into a raging virulence, which all the art of the most skilful physician can neither mitigate nor arrest?

"It is but right that the British people, to whom the God of Providence has so mysteriously entrusted the sovereignty of this vast Indian empire, should know the real state of native feeling towards us and our power, that they may insist on a searching scrutiny into the causes which may have super-induced it; and detecting the causes may demand, as with a voice of thunder, some commensurate remedy. Their own character, their reputation for philanthropy and justice among the nations, and, above all their own sense of stewardship and accountability to the great God for the amazing trust committed to them,—all challenge them to a speedy and authoritative interposition in this terrific crisis of their paramount power in Asia. If they refrain, the certainty is, that though our gallant soldiers may, at the cost of torrents of human blood, effect and enforce an apparent pacification, there will not be introduced the elements of a permanent pace. Measures will be devised which by their inadequacy and unadaptodness,—

Can only skin and film the ulcerous part,
While rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen.

"Railways and telegraphs, and irrigating canals and other material improvements, alone will not do. Mere secular education sharpening the intellect and leaving the heart a prey to all the foulest passions and most wayward impulses, will not do. Mere legislation, which, inhumanely prohibiting cruel rites and barbarous usages, goes greatly ahead of the darkened intelligence of the people, will not do. Ameliorations in the present monstrous system of police and corrupting machinery of law courts, however advantageous, alone will not suffice. A radical organic change in the structure of Government, such as would transfer it exclusively to the Crown, would not, could not, of itself furnish an adequate cure for our deep-seated maladies.

"No, no! Perhaps the present earthquake-shock which has passed over Indian society, upheaving and tearing to shreds some of the noblest monuments of material civilisation as well as the most improved expedients of legislative and administrative wisdom, has been permitted, to prove that all merely human plans and systems that exclude the life-awakening, elevating, purifying doctrines of gospel grace and salvation, have importance and failure stamped on their wrinkled brows. Let, then, the Christian people of the highly-favoured British Isles, in their heaven-conferred prerogative, rise up, and, resistless as the ocean in its mighty swell, let them decree, in the name of Him that liveth for ever and ever, that hence forward those commissioned by them to rule over and administer justice to the millions of this land shall not dare, in their public acts and proclamations, practically to ignore or scornfully repudiate the very name and faith of Jesus, while they foster and honour the degrading superstitions of Brahma and Mahomed."

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

THE anniversary sermon in connection with the Twenty-sixth regular session of the Grand Lodge of India I.O.G.T. was preached in the Cathedral Lahore, by the Reverend W. B. Handford, M. A., Cathedral Chaplain on Sunday evening, the 9th of September 1906. The representatives of the Grand Lodge, 86 strong, proceeded by the choir joined in the Procession Hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers." The Chaplain taking his text from St. James, 5th chap. 20th verse, pointed out the work that is being done by this Order and several other Temperance Societies which needless to say is the stepping stone to a man becoming an earnest Christian and the means of building up many a ruined home.

He went on to show that we should not depend too much on Legislation but more on influencing the will power of the people, going on to prove that the I. O. G. T. were not a selfish Society as their object and aim is to reach out and down if need be to reclaim the fallen and save others from falling; further that they were always ready and willing to assist any other Temperance Society, quoting as an instance the ready and willing assent for the collection of the evening being given in aid of the O. E. T. S.

The prayers were intoned by the Reverend Bro. Holman of Jhansi.

The service was concluded by the Good Templar closing ode "Be with us Lord as from this place we go," to the tune of "Abide with me."

The proceedings in connection with the session commenced at the Victoria Memorial Hall with a meeting in connection with the Educational Branch of the Order, Bro. F. L. Hilton, Grand Educ. Supt., & P. I. T. I. presiding. Reports were made from the various Stations that very satisfactory progress had been made.

A Meeting was held in connection with the Juvenile Department, Bro. W. Webb, Grand Supt. of Juvenile Work presiding, the reports showed an increase of over 300 in this Department during the year.

In the evening a Subordinate Lodge Session was held, the Grand Chief Templar presiding, two friends were initiated into our Order, which it is hoped may be the means of re-instating our Order among the Civilian community of Lahore.

During the evening various reports were rendered showing great progress both numerically and financially through the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

1ST DAY 11TH OF SEPTEMBER.

The twenty-sixth Regular Session of the Grand Lodge of India was called to order by Bro. J. M. Grieve, G. C. T., and opened with the ceremonial of the Grand Lodge Degree.

The Representatives from various stations of this Jurisdiction numbered 119.

Reports of Officers were read and received with acclamation particularly the General Secretary's, which showed a membership of 2807, an increase on last year's of 538.

When the election of Officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, Bro. J. M. Grieves, G. C. T., and Bro. F. L. Hilton, G. Sec., were unanimously re-elected to Office with acclamation, the remainder of the Officers were keenly contested.

The Grand Body were invited to attend the Phœnix lodge located at Mian Mir and accepted the invitation. Various speeches from eloquent speakers, viz., Bro's Hilton, Hutton, Kearsey, Day and Ross, were listened to with great interest, after which the Rev. Bro. Holman, Grand Chaplain, addressed the Meeting by special request on the 3rd day of the meeting. After the business of the Grand Lodge was completed. Bro. S. H. Kearsey, P. G. C. T., India, addressed the body to some length pointing out the glorious results achieved by the Mission Society.

In conclusion of the session the G. C. T. addressed the meeting thanking one and all for their assistance during the past year and urged all present to go forward in the good work they were doing.

The Grand Lodge was finally closed with the ceremonial of the Grand Lodge Degree.

As an illustration of the violence that was common, Dr. Lawrence read a quaint bill from a lawyer, after an election at Andover, in 1768: "To being thrown out of the George Inn, Andover, to my legs being thereby broken, to surgeon's bill, and loss of time and business, £500."

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Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the above mentioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.

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Sole Agents for [illegible] & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

YESTERDAY'S CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

THIS fixture was played off yesterday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground and resulted in a win for the Home team by four wickets and one run. The visitors having the spin of the coin in their favour were first at the wickets and knocked up a respectable total of 218, Powell giving a very handsome contribution of 89. He played good cricket and displayed science combined with skill. The Hindus began their venture at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and collared the Gymkhana bowling, from the very commencement. They all played with dash and firmness and managed to win the match in time. They put together the required number of runs 219 by 6-30, the time fixed for drawing stumps, with four of them yet to play. Being a public holiday and expecting a real good display of cricket on both sides a large number of spectators assembled on the sea-shore to witness the contest.

The Gymkhana winning the "toss" elected to bat sending Cheetham and Powell to face the attack of Wagle and D. Telang. The struggle began by Cheetham putting away two from Wagle the very first ball. The next two overs were maidens and the third over of Wagle proved too good for Cheetham, who was clean bowled. (2-1?2). The next man was Elliott who commenced with a boundary. Telang's next was a maiden but immediately after that Powell settled down and Telang was sent to the boundary. 20 was telegraphed about the time when Elliott had put up 17 to his credit. He gave an easy chance, but Dev allowed the ball to drop. He began his new life with a boundary and runs came in fast. When 40 was signalled. Dev was asked to relieve Telang of the leather. The change proved effective. His first was a maiden and in the second over Elliott was held behind the sticks. (43-2-26.) McCallum partnered Powell, but the partnership was short, The new corner was smartly held by the bowler Wagle being very quick at it. (46-3-2) Aston then joined Powell, who was now playing a splendid game punishing every loose ball given him and in consequence 60 was put up on the board. The Hindu Captain now deemed a change necessary and Mehta relieved Wagle. But his very first over added 8 to the score, all to Aston's account, who made two boundary strokes. In the second over, however, Mehta had his revenge. The batsman being caught in the slips by Dev. Priestley joined Powell and the game began slow but life was soon put into the game and play became livelier when the new batsman made an overboard for six, off Dev. Runs were coming in quicker after that. Powell now opened his shoulders and was punishing the bowling mercilessly. He had put up 50 to his credit when the total for the Gymkhana side was 100. At 119 the partnership of Powell and Priestley was dissolved—(119—5—22) the latter being given l-b-w to Telang, who relieved Dev. Leahy filled the vacancy, but for a very short time only. He was caught by D. Telang in the country, before he could put up more than a couple. (121-6-2. It again looked rough on the bowlers when Cadell and Powell were partners. The latter played a splendid innings, he and Cadell was materially assisting him in the piling up of the score. 130 was telegraphed at 1-45 and at 2 o'clock when the game was just going to be adjourned for luncheon, the score was 138, Powell 61, while Cadell was caught at cover. (138-7-7).

Play was resumed after tiffin, when Stileman took the place of Cadell and joined Powell, who was by this time well settled. The new batsman commenced with a beautiful cut, to be followed by three boundaries and 150 was telegraphed in a short time. Powell still continued to display good cricket and 170 was signalled when Stileman added six more with an overbound. This short-timed but very merry partnership was brought to an end by a lovely break from Dev (178-8-24). Coombs joined Powell. His beginning was three boundary hits, but Powell was not to be beaten and hit for six. This was enough to demoralise the bowlers. The second century was soon completed and Coombs, who was hitting hard was as last captured by Telang. (215-9-24) but his short and merry career was full of interest and the spectators cheered him loudly. Pooley filled the vacancy. He was the last man in, and was given no chance to score. Before he could do anything Dev gave him notice to quit and he returned without scoring anything. Powell carried his bat for 89 and when the last wicket fell the telegraph was (218-10-0).

The Hindus commenced their venture with Agaskar and Telang against the attack of Coombs and Stileman. In spite of the good bowling the batsmen were playing with confidence and before 15 minutes after they commenced their struggle 30 had been put up. Telang was then held in the slips by Coombs off Stileman (32-1-15). The next man to come out was Prabhakar, who in company with Agaskar made the game lively. Before a short adjournment was made for tea the new comer had slogged Stileman over the boundary for six. The Hindu score at this time stood at 61.

Being refreshed the batsman played to an advantage and the first ball was put away for a single. Prabhakar next gave a chance in the slips, but it was not accepted. This batsman had by this time managed to put together 20 to his credit. A few strokes more and 80 was signalled when Cheetham relieved Coombs, and Pooley took the leather from Stileman. This change kept down the score for some time, and after an over from the new bowlers the batsmen again took to slogging, and 90 was scored before the second over was bowled by Pooley. At 10 minutes past five the Hindus could put up their century. Prabhakar next pulled Cheetham nearly into the sea for 6, but at the next ball he, in attempting to steal a run off Cheetham, was very unfortunately run out. His partner not answering his call. (107-2-42) He entertained the spectators to a good display of free hitting and was lustily cheered by the crowd for his brilliant innings of 42, Mehta partnered Agaskar and the exhibition of a merry game ceased for a time. The pair commenced slowly piling up singles and Pooley bowled two maidens. At 126 McCallum relieved Pooley of the leather. Prabhakar's getting out deprived the game of a lot of its liveliness and dull play ensued, the batsmen only keeping down the bowling. Coombs again took charge of the leather only to make it livelier and Mehta sent him to boundary, followed by a triplet. The score was now 137, and a pull to the leg off MacCallum by Mehta brought up the telegram to 140. Three more boundaries and 150 was telegraphed, Agaskar's account showing 52 to his credit. But he would not be doing nothing when his partner was making all the scoring; he hit a couple and four and in trying a third slog off MacCallum he was held by the latter. (156-3-58).

Wagle took Agaskar's place, and Stileman was again given charge of the attack relieving Coombs. The change was very effective. The new comer returning with four to his credit obtained from a boundary off Stileman. The latter disposed him of with a lovely break from the leg. (163-4-1) Doshi filled the vacancy and his partnership with the Hindu Captain was very interesting. Boundary strokes were not unfrequently indulged in, 184 being reached, and the Hindus had half an hour to score the required 35 runs to win. A change was again made in the attacking department and Powell took charge of the leather. As the time drew nigh to draw stumps, interest grew more intense and every ball bowled was keenly watched. At 187 Doshi was held by Cheetham in the slips off Stileman (187-5-8) D. Telang joined his captain and his boundary strokes were received with quite an ovation. Second century was signalled and the enthusiasm of the Hindus knew no bounds. Every hit was bound to be a boundary and it only required but 10 to win with 15 minutes in hand. When it was ten minutes to time a tie was announced, and just at that moment Coombs clean-bowled Telang. (218-6-29.). S. K. Devekar joined Mehta and the latter, the captain of his XI, made the winning stroke.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. H. Cheetham, b Wagle	2
Mr. S N Powell,	0
Mr. H E A Elliott, c Divekar b Dev	26
Mr. R C McCallum, c and b Wagle	2
Mr. A H S Aston, c Dev, b Mehta	10
Mr. E Priestley, l-b-w Telang	22
Mr. E B Leahy, c D Telang, b Telang	2
Mr. G H Cadell, c Khote, b Mehta	7
Mr. S N Powell, not out	89
Mr. Stileman, b Dev	24
Mr. E E Coombs, b Telang	23
Mr. J F Pooley, b Dev	0
Extras	10
Total	218

HINDU BOWLING.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
R. A. Wagle	18	76	3	2
D. K. Telang	15	43	4	3
M. H. Dev	18?3	37	9	3
N. Mehta	12	51	0	2

HINDUS.

Mr. C. V. Mehta not out	10
Mr. Parbhakar st b Cheetam	42
Mr. Agaskar c and b MacAllum	58
Mr. R. A. Wagle b Stileman	4
Mr. B. M. Doshi, c Cheetham, b Stileman	8
Mr. D. R. Telang, b Coombs,	29
Mr. S. K. Devekar, not out	0
Mr. G. R. Khote	
Mr. M. R. Dev	To bat
Mr. S. Jayakar	
Extras	14
Total	219

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BOWLING.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
E. E. Coombs	18	70	0	1
C. G. Stileman	16?4	61	0	3
R. Cheetham	8	21	2	0
J. F. Pooley	6	15	3	0
R. McCallum	7	32	1	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2ND XI *vs.* GRINDLAY GROOM C. C.

This match was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground and resulted in a win for the Grindlay Groom C. C. by 93 runs. Scores:—

GRINDLAY GROOM C C.

Mr D Mistry b Otto	4
Mr Ohinoy b West	19
Mr Elchedana b Pope	37
Mr Limji c MacNaughten b Webb	7
Mr Patel c MacNaughten b Welb	39
Mr B Mistry c Otto b Webb	22
Mr MacCausland c Bartlet b Wilson	5
Mr Sharpe st MacNaughten b Wilson	5
Mr Wadia not out	30
Mr Chandra, Mr Madon did not bat	
Extras	5
	173

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2nd XI.

Mr Macdonald c MacCausland b Mistry	31
Mr Webb c Elchedana b Mistry	0
Mr Wilson b Mistry	0
Mr Pope c Elchedana b Mistry	6
Mr West b Mistry	1
Mr Otto b Mistry	0
Mr Bartlett c Chinoy b Mistry	9
Mr Guerin c Wadia b Mistry	2
Mr Dowd c Chandara b Mistry	6
Mr MacNaughten not out	11
Mr Cowbre b Mistry	0
Extras	14
Total	80

BOMBAY ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

East Lancashires vs. Manchesters.

On a ground as hard as nails and under most favourable weather conditions the twice drawn game between the East Lancs from Poona and the Manchesters was yesterday evening played to a conclusive finish.

The Manchesters in the first half seemed, both in their attack and defence, quite disorganised and played a most half hearted game. In the second half they brightened up considerably, but at no period did they look like winning. As on previous occasions there was a lot of talking on the field and high kicking and promiscuous leading on both sides prevented accurate play.

The East Lancs defending the Bandstand goal the ball was kicked off soon after 5-30 and owing to hesitation on the part of the Manchesters backs, the Lancs, almost at once, had an opening. Richards however got his fists to it and the green shirts them had a run and a try. The Manchesters were given an anxious time for a bit and after a foul against either side a nice point from Fletcher went into Lancs' hands. He was immediately charged but stepped out of the way, laud claims for a foul against him having no effect on the gentleman with the whistle. Ainsworth of the Lancs then put in a long shot and after a lot of up and down play, from a throw in, Simmonds of the Lancs centred and Dunn meeting the ball as it dropped placed it in the far corner. (1-0).

The Lancs continued to have the best of it Booth putting in a long kick over the ground and considerably hustled, Townsend conceded a corner. The pressure being maintained the ball travelled across to the outside right who came at it strong but shot wide. Half time arrived with

The East Lancs	1 Goal
„ Manchesters	Nil.

The second half opened with up and down play till Ainsworth of the Lancs breaking away took the ball down the touch line finishing up in the corner with an excellent centre which Booth raised over the timber. The Manchesters eventually began to press and amid some enthusiasm made strenuous efforts to score. Robinson had a good opportunity but missed. The Lancs then clearing a long kick brought Richards out of goal. The Manchesters again coming on Lowe was clapped for a good bit of clearing work. The Manchesters continued to work hard and secured a corner. Lowe cleared well. The Lancs eventually getting away a combined attack was made and hesitation on the part of the Manchester backs gave Dunn an opportunity of banging it through 2-0.

The Manchesters still hopeful attacked, but Lowe cleared. After a visit to the other end and some up and down play McClellan the left half of the Manchesters put in a long kick from beyond the half way line which travelling all the way found the left top corner of the net leaving Lowe hanging on to the bar. 1-2.

A tall kick by a Manchester back was followed up by the forwards and a sky gazing half was bowled over. The Lancs however soon got back to business and Simmons put in a centre which Richards fisted out, but on strong advice from his general, Micky put it through 3-1. Another rush by the Lancs on the right and Simmonds looked certain of scoring but Richards running right out effected a good save. Soon after Booth again got away but was pulled up for offside.

The whistle blew with the scores:—

East Lanc	3 Goals
Manchesters	1 Goal

SYMONDS CUP.

No races were run either yesterday or the day before for the above.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

An interested gathering witnessed yesterday's Mud Sports on the Marine Lines ground. The programme for the evening which consisted of seven entertaining events, opened as usual with tent-pegging, and closed with the pony scurry handicap. All the events were well contested, which kept Messrs J. Henderson Gray and W. G. Palmer, Honorary Secretaries busy throughout the afternoon. By kind permission of Major F. L. Lloyd-Jones and the officers, the Band of the 113th Infantry played a selection of music under their Band Master, Mr. H. W. Toner.

In the Individual Tent-Pegging ponies competition only one run was allowed, the result being Mr. Griffin 1; and Mr. Saville, 2. Teams were formed for the Section Tent Pegging—horses and ponies—and in this Mr. Crum and his team bore away the palm.

The Polo Ball Race was run in two sections and a final. There were three competitors for the final. Mr. Crum, one of them, won the race as his rivals lost it by riding out of the course.

TRAVELLERS' STAKES—LADIES' NOMINATION.

In this race gentlemen rode a given course to where the ladies were seated. The riders handed their horses over to syces and obtained from a table on the ground three picture post-cards each, to-gether with pencils and elastic rubber rings. These they took to their nominatrices who addressed them. The addresses though fictitious were required to be written legibly and in four distinct parts, one below the other. When addressed an elastic band was put round the post-cards and the gentleman's name was written on the book. The male competitors before going to their horses posted the cards at the Post Office Table. Then they remounted their horses and returned over the same course. First in was the winner, subject to his cards being legibly and correctly addressed. In this interesting event there were eight competitors in the field, and the event resulted as follows:—

Miss Andrews, nominee Captain Mackie,1, Mrs. McCausland, nominee Mr. Barraclough, 2; Mrs. Peel, nominee Mr. Matthws, 3.

The Lloyd Lindsay was run in four sections of four. The first section or team consisted of Messrs Crum, Barraclough, Saville and Boothby; the second of Messrs Hill, Webb, Matthews and Shanks; the third of Messrs Mackie, Griffin, Watson and Ralli and the fourth of Messrs Shettle, Carter, Jones, and Hope.

The timings of each of the four teams were recorded as under:—

1st team, 3 minutes and 15 seconds; 2nd team, 3 minutes and 15 seconds; 3rd team. 3 minutes and 26 seconds; and 4th team, nearly 4 minutes.

Hence Mr. Crum's team came in first, and Captain Mackie's team second.

Mr, Webb was the only prize winner for the Pigsticking.

ENTENTE CORDIALE STAKES LADIES' NOMINATION.—In this exciting event male competitors at the starting post were each given a bag containing the necessary materials for preparing the French Tri-colour. They then rode a given course to where ladies were seated, and handing over their horses to syces took the bags to their nominatrices. The ladies, with the materials supplied then, proceeded to cut out and make the French Tri-colour. It was essential that the pieces of material should be joined in correct order—blue, white and red—and attached to a cane. The gentlemen who returned with flag over the same course to win. Gentlemen were not debarred from assisting their partners in the making of the flags.

There were seven competitors for the event, and the result was that Mrs. McCausland. with her nominee Mr. Barraclough came in first, Miss Andrews, nominee Mr. Matthews, second, and Mrs. Liston, nominee Capt Mackie, third.

The result of the Pony Scurry Handicap was Mr Boothby, 1; Mr Griffin, 2; Mr Stuart, 3.

POONA RACES.

Fourth Day.

STEWARDS' ENQUIRY STARTED ON ONE RACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 19.

The card was hardly up to expectations though the two chases made up in sensation what the racing otherwise lacked in importance. The weather was very close. There was a very large attendance, and among the visitors we were pleased to notice the popular Maharaja of Idar. Lord Lamington was not present and I voice the public regret when I mention that indisposition was the cause of his absence. We all hope His Excellency will be well enough to grace the scene on the Cup day next Saturday. The Pony Chase needs no further comment than that the Stewards have felt called upon to hold an enquiry into the matter. Horse Chase was a fine spectacle, though the early stage was marred by what looked like a very bad accident. Pactolus, who was ridden by Mr. Reynard of the 12th Lancers, one of our leading soldier sportsmen, fell at the second fence near the stand and rolled over his rider. As Mr. Reynard did not rise when the horse stood up there was the keenest concern awakened among the whole assembly. Mr. Reynard is very popular in all social circles; but there was corresponding relief when he, later, slowly stood up and moved about. Mr. Apcar's horse preferred to jump the stiff railings, of course, to negotiating the water jump. There was a very fine finish at the end of this race. All the rest of the racing was keenly contested.

At the close of the races this evening the Stewards entered upon an investigation of a grave import in connection with the pony Champion Chase. The extraordinary fluctuation in the betting ring could not fail to excite notice. So the Stewards have not only questioned the three riders as to the incidents in the race but have gone carefully through all the bookmakers' books and now propose examining one or more well known turf commissioners who operate in the market on this race. The enquiry will be resumed to-morrow. Public opinion is much worried over the incident.

THE BREEDERS PLATE.—Rs. 2,000; out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third Rs. 200. For Country Bred Horses which have not won flat races value Rs. 500 or over, of aggregate value Rs. 3,000 or over previous to 1st January 1906. W. A. reduced, 4lbs. *Penalties.*—Winners since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 500 or over: once, 3lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftner, 14lbs. *Allowance.*—Ponies 14-2 and under 3lbs. *Distance.*—5 furlongs.

Ramshaw's Lady of Quality 9st 9lbs Barrett 1
Major Jones' Philmore 8st 10lbs Omerkhan 2

BETTING:—6 to 1 on Lady of Quality and fives against Philmore.

The pair jumped off level and shortly Philmore got a slight advantage which he held to the distance where Barrett shaking up Lady of Quality she drew up level and finally won fairly by a neck. Time.—1m. 63secs.

Winner trained by owner.

THE PONY CHAMPION CHASE.—Rs. 2,000; out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third Rs. 200. A Handicap Steeplechase for ponies 14-2 and under. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Monday, 17th September. *Distance.*—About 1 mile, 7 furlongs, over Pony Steeplechase Course.

Reynard's Small Scotch 8st 6lbs carried 8st 8olbs ..... Bond 1
P Fischer's Keywest 10st 13lbs carried 11st 1lb ..... Owner 2
Colonel Desraj Urs' Lucretia 9st 11b ..... Johnson fell.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Small Scotch; twos against Key West and threes Lucretia.

From the drop of the flag neither was keen on giving the lead till Keywest led over the first hurdle then Small Scotch went to the front followed in order by Lucretia and Keywest and showed the way then. At the third fence Lucretia fell and at the succeeding fence both the others nearly came down, Small Scotch kept a long lead and though Keywest putting spurt in ran in, but Small Scotch won pulling up by a length. Time—5m. 4secs.

Winner trained by owner.

THE POONA GRAND NATIONAL.—Rs. 3,000; out of which second receives Rs. 700, and third Rs. 300. A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Monday, 17th September. *Distance.*—About 2 miles, 1 furlong.

Hon'ble Thilluson's Madiera, 10st 0lb.....E Thomas 1
F Murray's The Moachim, 9st 11b..... Bond 2
Gibb's Nelloryne, 9st 0lb, carried 9st 5lb,... H Deeble 3
Morrison's Corrie Roy, 12st 7lbs.....Captain Meynell 4

Also ran: Pactolus 11st 4lbs, carried 11st 5lbs, fell, Strathspey 10st 11lb and Ruspchu 9st 0lb, carried 9st 4lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Madiera, threes Corrie Roy, fives Strathspey, sixes The Moachim and Nell Gwynne, sevens Pactolus, fifteens Ruspchu.

From the start Pactolus and Ruspchu led over the first fence, closely followed by Madiera and the rest. At the second fence Pactolus fell giving Mr. Reynard a bad fall. Then Madiera, The Moachin and Ruspchu in company showed way to the drop jump where Strathspey ran out and CorrieRoy dropping his hind legs into the ditch nearly fell. From this The Moachim, followed in Indian file by Madeira, Nellgwynne Ruspchu and CorrieRoy last. The latter made up a good deal of ground ere they came to the flat course. Here The Moachim was still leading from Madiera but the latter overhauled him in the run home and won by two and a half length. Six lengths between second and third. Time 4 minutes 25 1/5 seconds.

Winner trained by J. Penton.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY PLATE.—Rs. 2,000; out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third Rs. 200. For Arabs 14-1 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over or races value Rs. 150 or over of the aggregate value Rs. 1,000 or over *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of British Officers on full pay, resident in India, of His Majesty's Navy or Army and which were the property of a person duly qualified to enter for the race, on 31st July 1906. 14-1 to carry 11-7 W. I. *Penalties.*—Winners after 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftner, 12lbs. *Allowance.*—Landing Allowance as per General Conditions. To be ridden by G. Rs. duly qualified to enter for the race. *Distance.*—6 furlongs.

Morrison's Nowar 10st 3lbs carried 10lbs 4st Captain Maynell 1
Gourlus' Little Gallant 11st 2lbs Captain.....Gregory 2
Morrison's Lomond 10st 9lbs Captain .....Hopwood 3
Colonel Abud's Musket 9st 9lbs Hon'ble D. Bingham 4

Also ran Pasha 11st 4lbs, Booby 10st 3lbs, Tigress 10st carried 10st 6lbs, and Martini 7st 10lbs carried 9st 11bs.

BETTING:—Evens Nowar; 5 against Pasha Little Gallant, and Lomond, 6 Musket, 15 the others.

Pasha showed out from the start and led for a 100 yards; then was joined by Tigress, and the pair kept together to the three furlongs where Musket came through and was first to turn into the straight where shortly Nowar came to the front and followed by Little Gallant and Lomond cantered in a easy winner by one and half lengths. Three quarter lengths between second and third. Time Im. 26 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by Bleach,

DEALERS NEW PLATE.

Abdul Mohsin Muhomed's Rummah 7st 12lbs..... Southall 1
Abdool Amand's Ireland 7st 8lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Gokuldas and Nanjee's Theranger.....Robinson 3
Syed Dayal's Sadic 7st 11b.....Evans 4

Also ran: Retreat 6st 3lbs carried 7st 13lb, Sir Lawrence 7st 13lbs, Bourbon 7st 7lbs, and Darin 7st 6lbs carried 8st 6lb.

Betting 6 to 4 against Rummah, threes Theranger. 7 to 2 Sir Lawrence, sixes Sadic, tens Bourbon, twelves Ireland, and fifteens and thirties the others.

Rummah at once showed out at the head of field and shortly Darin got up to the leader's girth and these two kept in front till at the home turn Darin gave way to Sir Lawrence who was running level with Rummah till from the distance, Theranger joined them and shortly Rummah drew clear while Sir Lawrence died away and Rummah won by half a length, Ireland, coming up in the rails snatching the second place by a head. Time 1 m. 40-1-3 secs.

Winner trained by Sales Dakhal.

THE SELLING PLATE.

Avasia's Presbyterian 8st 10lbs..... Evans 1
Galstaun's Rustle 9st 2lbs.....Robinson 2
Main's Baritone, 8st 11b .....Fisher 3
Vaid's Resident 8st 12lbs.....Melsom 4

Also ran; Gum 9st 12lbs, Freelance 8st 6lbs, Gamboola 8st 10lbs, Fando 8st 7st, Rossi, 7st 12lbs, Armida 7st 3lbs and Vienard 6st 10lbs.

Betting: even Rustle, 5 to 2 against Resident, sevens Rossi, eights Baritone, tens Gum, Presbyterian and Vienard, twelves Fando, fifteens and twenties the others.

Rustle led from the start with Gum getting off badly. At the home turn Presbyterian came up abreast of Rustle and the pair raced home level till in front of the stand Presbyterian got an advantage and won by three quarters of a length, Baritone coming like a flash on the outside track just missed the third place by a head. Time 1 m. 2 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by Bleach.

QUETTA AUTUMN RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

The opening day for the Quetta Autumn Races came off very successfully this afternoon, except in one race. The fields were good, The very unusual sight new-a-days of nine runners for a Hurdle Race was witnessed, Banward, the well-known South Indian Book-maker, is here and seems likely to have the field to himself. The attendance was very meagre considering the size and number of people at present in Quetta. Talk about the North of India being more sporting than the South, give me a small Gymkhana Meeting in the Benighted Presidency and you will find double the number present than were seen at Quetta to-day. The racing was very good and the Officers were "At Home" and the Band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment played "Backers fared very badly"; only two favourites getting home, and it was quite impossible to get any money on even at the odds quoted. Cherry Girl ought to have won the first race. Sweet Nellie with a hunting weight 13st. ran an extraordinary good pony and should win the race at the meeting. Mick won and the Arab Stakes in a canter and gave the popular Honorary Secretary a very comfortable ride. The last race was run in the dark, the dilatoriness of gentlemen riders being proverbial. The result are as follows:—

NOVICE STAKES.

WHO CARES (9st 5lbs) .....Owner 1
CHERRY GIRL (10st 12lbs) .....Owner 2
ROSINE (10st 11lbs) .....Churchward 3

Eight horses ran.

BETTING: 6 to 4 on Rosine; and 3 to 1 on winner.

Won by a neck; a length between second and third. Time.—1min. 3/5 secs.

ARAB NOVICE PLATE.

OPAL (11st 11b) .....Owner 1
BOREALIS (9st 11lbs).....Mr Amardice 2
BROOME (10st) .....Capt Marriott 3

Eleven ran.

BETTING:—Evens on Broome; 2 to 1 Alibaba; and 6 to 1 Winner.

Won by 3 lengths; half a length between second and third. Time.—3m. 5 3/5 secs.

COUNTY BRED STAKES.

GIPSY (8st 13lbs) .....Mr Day 1
SWEET NELLIE (13 st) .....Capt Toogood 2
CHERIE (9st 4lbs) .....Native 3

Five ran.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Cherie; 5 to 2 against Gipsy; 5 to 1 Sweet Nellie

Won by half a length; a head separated second and third. Time.—1m. 11 2/5 secs.

THE CHILTAN HURDLES.

RUDOLPH (10st. 3lb.) .....Capt Palin 1
MUSKERRY (11st, 2lbs.).....Capt Toogood 2
MAZURKA (10st. 6lbs.).....Capt Hislop 3

Nine ran.

BETTING:—5 to 2 Mazurka: 4 to 1 Muskerry; 6 to 1 Rudolph;

Won by half a length; three lengths between second and third. Time,—1m, 6 3/5secs.

AUSTRALASIAN STAKES.

Mr J Smith's ARINA (10st 10lbs) ...Capt Winter 1
The Scinde Horse Polo Club's ABLE (9st 8lbs) Mr Thompson 2
Major Spearman's LADY DISDAIN (9st 12lbs) Capt Marriott 3

Three ran.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Arina.

Won easily by three lengths; three-fourths of a length between second and third. Time.—5m, 4secs,

ARAB STAKES.

Mr Marriott's NICK (10st 4lbs) .....Owner 1
Capt Lunham's BOREALIS (9st 4lbs)Mr Amardice 2
Major Moore's GENDARME (10st 8lbs).....Native 3

Seven ran.

BETTING:—3 to 1 winner.

Won by two lengths; neck separated second and third. Time.—5m, 5secs.

CHARGER'S PLATE.

Mr Bruce's RISSALDAR (11st 10lbs)...Mr Landon 1
Mr Bruce's DOLPHIN (11st 10lbs) .....Owner 2
Capt Cassel's GLENDAR (11st 6lbs).Capt Toogood 3

Five ran.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Dolphin;

Won by four lengths; six lengths between second and third. Time.—2m. 15secs,

THE OOTACAMUND HUNT RACES.

THE second day of the Ootacamund Hunt Races was held on September 15th at Newmarket. The morning was magnificently fine, the day being almost too hot for comfort on the Downs when racing began. Heavy clouds gathered in the afternoon, however, but the rain held off for some time. The Pony Point-to-Point Race was run in a fairly heavy shower, but it was not until the end of the day's sport that it really rained in earnest. Then there was a very heavy storm and those who had not left the ground before the last race had a most unpleasant time of it.

Racing all through was excellent and the favourites had a bad time of it. The lines for the various races left a good opening for the individual judgment of riders, and this was taken full advantage of. This was particularly the case in the Medium Plate, which was won by Mr. Campbell almost entirely by the judgment he displayed in taking his line. His Excellency was a competitor in the Hunt Cup, the big race of the day, which was perhaps the biggest upset of the Meeting. The ladies as usual rode excellent races, and Mrs. Gordon Price's win in the Ladies' Point-to-Point Races was very popular.

The following are details of the races:—

THE OOTACAMUND HUNT CUP.

Captain Popham's b aus g Tocsin 12-0. Owner...1
Mr. Colin Mackenzie's b w g Brigadier 12-7, Mr. Clarke.....2
Mr. Liebenrood's b c b g Landwind 10-7, Owner...3
Major-General Clement's g c b g Richmond, 10-7, Owner.....4

Also ran:—Admiral 12-0 declares 10 lbs., Bucephalus 12-7, Selaby 12-0, Anchorite 12-0, Warrior 12-10, Godfrey 12-0, Right Angle 12-7

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

SECURITIES—			
½ per cent. Consols	86 9/16	=	— 1/8
2½ per cent. Rentes	96 1-2 ex	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 5/16	=	"
2 months hence	31 3/16	=	"
Spot in New York	67 3/8	=	"
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·19	=	"
Berlin cheques	20·44	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·83 5/8	=	— 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	per ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/8	" =	"
4 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/4	" =	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	" =	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5/8	" =	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 3/4	=	+ 3/8
7 day market loans	3 5/8	" =	+ 1/8

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags C. F. India 12-6 Oct., Dec sellers steady.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 8 2 3/4 sellers.
WHEAT—Spot Karachi 29 Oct-Nov. done quiet.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 9/2 1/2 plus 3/4 S.-O. sellers firm.
Yellow Cawnpore 44 1/4 plus 1/4 A.-M. sellers firm.
Brown 49 1/2 Sep-Oct buyers firm.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 3/8 plus 1/8 Sept.-Oct. done firmer.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3/8—1/8.
ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Ernst Simons.
IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed		quiet
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		steady
Total Sales		6,000
Spot		3·02 + 4
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 5/8
Sold on speculation and for Export		300
Imports		3,000
Futures closed		steady
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·15	5·09	5·03
+ 9	+7	+8
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·10	5·11	5·13
+ 8	+ 8	+ 8
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
5·15	5·17	5·18
+ 8	+ 8	+7
Receipts at U. S. Ports		47,000
Do. last year		48,000
Exports to Great Britain		11,000
Do. do. Continent		12,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9·75—5
Futures, month of Dec.	9·21—8 *
Do. month of March	9·45—7

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through bearish interior movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 5/16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·18 —6
Do. month of Dec.	9·23 —6
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18 Sept.

Cotton	696	bales.
Wheat	17,639	cwts.
Linseed	4,875	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,400	do
Gingellyseed	21	do
Poppyseed	605	do
Groundnuts	971	do
Castorseed	10,422	do
Rice	5,097	do
Myrabolams	292	do
Cottonseed	9,570	do
Mowrseed	345	do
Gram	2,037	do
Jowar	1,287	do
Maize	nil	

The Banks and produce markets in Bombay are closed to-day being a public holiday.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.	
Estimated sales	8,000	bales.
Imports	1,000	"
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·10	5·04	5·04
—5	—5	—5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·05	5·06	5·08
—5	—5	—5
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
5·11	5·13	5·14
—4	—4	—4

DISPUTED COTTON TRANSACTION.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. R.M. Patel, Chief Judge, has disposed of the suit in which Madan Bhimji and Co., dealers in cotton, claimed to recover from Meghraj Gangaram and Co., Marwari shroffs, Rs 1,196 as damages for breach of a forward delivery contract made by the defendants for the purchase from them of 100 bales of fine Nagpore cotton deliverable from 1st to 25th May, 1906, under the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Kavasji B. Setlna, pleader, was for the defendants.

It appeared that the defendants having failed to accept a delivery order in respect of the goods that were resold on the 30th May, 1906, by public auction, and there was a loss on the resale. The defendants pleaded that the plaintiffs were bound to tender their delivery order before 12 noon, but tendered it at 12-15 p. m. (Standard Time), and that, therefore, they were not bound to accept it. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, contended that under an amended rule of the Association applicable to their contract with the defendants, the latest time for delivery of delivery-orders on the due date was altered from 12 noon, Bombay Time, to 1 p.m. Standard Time, and that, therefore, upon the defendants' own admission the tender of the order was made by them in due time. The defendants denied knowledge of the altered rule, and contended that they were not bound by it and that, as they had refused to accept the delivery order on the 25th May, damages assessed on the basis of the market rate of that date, only should, if at all, be rewarded against them.

His Honour in delivering his judgment said that the altered rule as to the latest time for the tender of delivery orders applied to the contract in suit and that the defendants were bound by it. They were, therefore, guilty of breach of contract in not accepting the delivery order at the time when they admitted it was tendered to them. His Honour held that in the circumstances of the case the market rate of the 30th May, 1906, which differed but little from the rate realised at the auction held on that day afforded the proper measure of damages to be awarded to the plaintiffs and entered judgment accordingly for the amount thereof for the plaintiffs with costs.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MANECKJEE SORABJEE PATEL.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE ABU HAJI SULLEMAN.

Mr. Davar appeared for the insolvent and moved for the discharge of the rule *nisi* taken out by the petitioning creditor for the adjudication of the insolvent as such. The petitioning creditor did not appear; and his lordship therefore discharged the rule.

RE HURJIVAN JAGU MEHTA.

Mr. Bahadurjee appeared for the Official Assignee in support of the rule *nisi* taken out on the 5th instant calling upon Dyal Vallabhdas and Jivandas Purshotum to show cause why they should not hand over to the Official Assignee the goods they had received from the insolvent.

Mr. Strangman, in showing cause against the rule, said that at the time it was granted, the correspondence between the parties concerned had not been read. If that had been done, he had no doubt that the rule would not have been granted. No notice was given of the rule, and the Official Assignee's proper course was to file a suit and prove his claim to the goods.

His lordship discharged the rule, but made no order as to costs.

RE NARAYENDAS *alias* MOTILAL MUNMOHUNDAS.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an extension of time to file his schedule.

RE J.E. BRADSHAW.

On the application of Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, the insolvent was given leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE JANISING KANSING.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a month's extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Narayen Boduram Brahmin; Shricrishna Madhavrao Kirale and others; Bapu Mahadu Gavli; Jamujee Rustomjee Jamujee; Kalidas Dhanjee Sha; Narayen Bhicoba Kavle; Mahomed Ajm Ibrahim; Pestonjee J. Mistree; Anandjee Veljee Bhownaggree: Ismail-Dawood Memon; Alexander James Blakeman; Bhaskar Balcrishna Shalonker and another; Balcrishna Kanjee Vaidya; Sal Musa Shaik Mahomed Mucca dum and others: and Gocouldas Jamnadas Sha.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

QUITE the best of sport over dogs this season has been obtained by Mr. Robert Hargreaves in the Forest of Gaick, in Inverness-shire, when four guns bagged 580 brace of grouse in four days, or the fine average of 145 brace a day. Grouse-driving is only just commencing, but Mr. Grant, of Wester Elchies, showed his friends capital sport when 403 brace of grouse were bagged on the Mannoch Moors.

The Duke of Abercorn, head of the historic house of Hamilton, has just kept his birthday. The Duke was born within a year of Queen Victoria's accession, and was destined to be a very distinguished courtier. For twenty years he was Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, and he afterwards discharged the duties of Groom of the Stole for fifteen years, while one of his most recent public duties, it may be remembered, was to announce the accession of King Edward to the Courts of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Germany, and Saxony. As befits the representative of the Hamiltons, the Duke of Abercorn is much ennobled. With the Marquess of Lansdowne and the Earl of Verulam, he is the only member of the House of Lords holding distinct peerages in each of the three kingdoms, while, in addition, he has a French dukedom, that of Chatellerault, which was conferred on an ancestor who was Regent of Scotland in the sixteenth century. In Ireland the Duke has a marquessate, a viscounty, and three baronies; he is a marquess and viscount in Great Britain; and he has an earldom, six baronies, and a baronetcy in Scotland.

The Duke of Abercorn's crest is an oak tree rising out of a ducal coronet, the trunk of the tree being penetrated by a frame-saw, on the blade of which is inscribed the word "Through." The crest had its origin in a duel fought between William de Hamilton and John de Spenser. Both were at the court of Edward II., and the quarrel arose from Hamilton chancing to speak in favour of Robert Bruce. In the duel Spenser was killed. Hamilton fled to Scotland, and was hotly pursued by the royal retainers. Only a fortunate chance saved his life. He changed clothes with a woodman when his pursuers appeared to be gaining upon him, and set himself to cut down an oak tree. He was thus innocently engaged when the king's men hurried past, and he sang out "Through!" a simple woodman's exclamation as the soldiers rode out of view. Reaching, Scotland and the shelter of Bruce, he selected the oak tree and saw as the heraldic emblem of his escape.

Sir Simon and Lady Lockhart have been entertaining a party at Lee Castle, Lanarkshire. Lee is a modern castellated mansion, and among its treasures is the famous Lee Penny, upon which is founded Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Talisman." According to tradition, Sir Simon Locard took prisoner in the Holy Land a Saracen chief. The chief's wife came to ransom her husband, and on counting out the money this penny (a stone, dark red in colour and triangular in shape) fell to the ground. The woman hastily snatched it up, but Sir Simon insisted upon having it. The penny is supposed to have many curious properties and virtues, and has been preserved in the family through many centuries with great care.

Baden is one of the very few resorts where the French meet Germans on terms approaching to cordiality, for here racial dislike is dispelled by a common love of sport. Sir Constantine Phipps, formerly British Minister at Brussels, and Lady Phipps, who have been taking the waters, have been the most notable representatives of our country hitherto, but Parisian society has sent some of its best-known members in Prince and Princess Guy de Faucigny Lucinge, Comte and Comtesse Marc de Rostang, Mme. Charles Garroll, Comtesse de Cambaceres, M. and Mme. Maurice Ephrussi, Mme. Lefevre, and Comte and Comtesse de Lapeyrouse.

Viscountess Knutsford, whose death has occurred at her town residence, 75, Eaton-square, was in her seventieth year. The eldest daughter of Sir Charles Trevelyan and sister of Sir George Otto Trevelyan, she married Lord Knutsford as his second wife in 1858. Lord Knutsford was at the time of the marriage plain Mr. Holland. Fifteen years later he succeeded his father, one of Queen Victoria's Physicians in Ordinary in a baronetcy, and after having been Secretary for the Colonies and Financial Secretary to the Treasury was raised to the peerage in 1885. Lord Knutsford, who celebrated his eighty-first birthday this month, will have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Lord Balgonie, who has now succeeded his father as thirteenth Earl of Leven and tenth Earl of Melville is at present an undergraduate of Balliol College, Oxford, to which he came up from Eton a couple of years ago. He attains his majority next year. The new peer, who has made many friends both at school and at the University is a tall, handsome, auburn-haired Scot, who has inherited the good looks of his father—one of the handsomest and most distinguished looking men of his generation. The late Earl of Leven and Melville was a Scottish representative peer, and it is not unlikely that he will be succeeded by the Earl of Rothes, who received more votes at the last election of Scottish representative peers than any other unsuccessful candidate. Lord Leven and Melville's K. T. (Order of the Thistle) is expected to go to a peer of the United Kingdom—Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Colebrooke, or Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.

The Order of the Thistle consists of the Sovereign and sixteen knights. The knights at present include the Duke of Atholl, Duke of Argyll, Duke of Buccleuch, Duke of Montrose, Duke of Fife, Earl of Crawford, Earl of Rosebery, Marquess of Tweeddale, Earl of Home, Marquess of Zetland, Marquess of Linlithgow, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Duke of Roxburghe, and the Earl of Haddington. The order was revived by James II, in 1687, and Queen Anne re-established it in 1703.

Mr. Lycett Green is entertaining a house party at Treasurer's House, York, this week for the races, and his guests include Sir Edward Green. Since he bought this house, which is situated close to the Minster, Mr. Lycett Green has spent much time and money in having it carefully restored and refitted.

The Duke of Atholl has at present a large party at Blair Castle, Perthshire, for the Atholl Gathering. Blair Castle is an imposing and picturesque building, which many historical associations. One of its turreted towers, that known as Comyn's Tower, was built as long ago as 1269, by John of Strathbogie, who was Earl of Atholl in right of his wife. The Duke of Montrose occupied Blair Castle in 1644, and nine years later Cromwell's soldiers were sheltering within its walls. Dundee stayed there previous to the battle of Killiecrankie, and after he had received his fatal wound in the act of cheering on his men he was carried back to die, being buried in the old church of Blair. The castle was afterwards held by the Duke of Cumberland's troops against the Highland army of Prince Charlie. After its evacuation the two upper stories were removed, that it should never be used again for such a purpose. Fifty years ago, however, the stories were restored.

Aix-les-Bains has been looking forward to the visit of King George of Greece, and by his royal patronage hopes to benefit as much as Marienbad does by the visit of King Edward. King George is just as popular with the inhabitants of Aix as our King is with the Marienbaders, and the authorities to both resorts are keenly alive to the great advantages of be derived from royal visits. But Aix-les-Bains was enjoying a splendid season before the King of Greece arrived to grace with his presence the justly celebrated spa of many attractions.

Even Marienbad, which is so favoured by King Edward's present sojourn, cannot show a more distinguished or lengthy list of visitors from England. Aix has always been much frequented by society leaders after the London season, but this summer it has enjoyed a marked increase of English and American patronage. No doubt this is largely due to the excellence of its bathing and drinking arrangements, which are hardly surpassed by those of any other spa; but the brilliance of its social gatherings also tends to attract those whose health yet allows them indulgence in pleasure. Though the treatment is strict, there are numerous diversions to be enjoyed at Aix—plays, fetes, balls, and concerts, with frequent dinners at the Villa des Fleurs or Nicolas's. Tea at the famous Rumpelmager's is a daily social event, and brilliant entertainments at the Casino are held nightly.

Mme. Calve and Miss Mary Garden have both been recruiting themselves before the opera season. Lord Herschell was with Mr. F. Kindersley, but returned home after a short stay. The Hon. Mrs. S. Greville, Sir John and Lady Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dorrington, Colonel FitzGerald, Sir J. Graves Sawle, Mr. Arthur Dashwood, Mr. Sidney Grenfell and his brother, Mr. and Mrs. Barron, and Miss Gough are a few of the later arrivals. Princess di Faustino is staying at Les Corbieres, Prince d'Essling has the Duc and Duchesse de Camastra with him at Chailles, and Baron and Baronne Blanc are at Chambery. Prince Agar Khan and an Egyptian Pasha and Bey represent the Orientals, Princess Troubetzskoy heads the Russian colony, and the Duc de Gramont has lately come from Paris. The German element is not wanting, but is small in numbers, and Aix remains essentially French, in spite of its hearty reception of English and other visitors.

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BOHRA MUSJID, RUTLAM, 11th August, 1906.

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As regards my elied complaint Diarrohea, I am glad to state the virulence of the attack has altogether abated after only a fortnight's use of the Battery.

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The Varicocele, which was one of my most distressing complaints has greatly diminished and I feel sure that another month will bring about a complete cure.

Thanking you for the benefits I have derived from the use of your Battery and assuring you that I will not fail to recommend it to my friends.—Yours sincerely,

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Should any man suffer from Weakness, Varicocele, Weak Organs, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Indigestion, Backache, Liver, Stomach, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, he will obtain every information as to how these ailments can be cured if he writes for one of MY FREE BOOKS. It will be sent FREE and POST paid. Call and inspect this appliance if you are ailing. You may test it free, No charge for consultation. Hours 9-30 A.M to 6 P.M.

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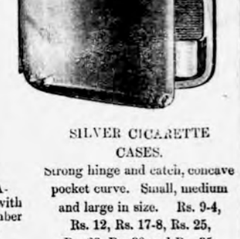

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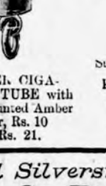

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